Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

Profit's in Farming.

We often hear the remark made by those whose business it is to till the soil, that there is no profit in farming, and more frequently since the great depreciation in the prices of farm products. With all due deference to the opinions of those engaged in the business of farming and who ought to know whereof they speak, we venture to suggest that their views are not entirely correct in this matter of profit, for on further conversation with those who make these complaints, we find that they almost invariably seem to consider that what is sold from the farm, is alone to be accounted as profit, while no account is made of what goes to the support of the family or what is invested in improvements on the farm. In conversation with one of our well-to-do farmers recently who is an industrious and thrifty man, and is probably worth ten thousand dollars, he complained that he was only able to save two or three hundred dollars a year from the products of his farm, after paying his expenses. As a contrast he mentioned a friend of his who had about the same sum invested in funds that he had in real estate, and he seemed to consider the interest received on those funds as so much net profit. We inquired of him how much he thought he would have left in cash, after supporting his family, from the sum his friend received as interest on his funds? After a moment's hesitation, during which a ray of light seemed to dawn upon his mind, he replied, "not anything; the sum of his receipts would not pay my annual expenses, and as a matter of fact he has nothing left after supporting his own."

The case of our farmer friend is not an isolated one; there are many farmers who seem to think that what the family eat, drink and wear; that which goes to make them comfortable and respectable, because it is the product of the farm and the result of their own labor, should not be counted as profit, but only the cash which is left, after all expenses are provided for. We submit if this is treating the farm fairly? In one of the cases we have cited the farm is the capital, the stock in trade; in the other the capital is invested in bonds, and that which goes to the support of the family is as much the product of capital in the one case, as in the other, and in both cases should be considered as so much profit on the capital invested; and if the farmer, after supporting his family and meeting all the year's expenses, has two or three hundred dollars to dispose of as he pleases, while the bondholder has nothing left, it cannot be inferred that the farmer's profits are less than those of his friend. But says the objector, "the farmer is obliged to work for his profits while the bondholder lives at his ease." Does this objection imply that it is disgraceful, unhealthful, or unprofitable to labor? If so nothing can be further from the fact. It certainly is not disgraceful to labor in a country where every man is the architect of his own fortune, and makes or mars his condition in life, and the experience of the world from the earliest times goes to prove that a reasonable amount of manual labor is conducive to health; and as to profits, where can any class of men be found more prosperous and independent, than the farmers of America!

Before our Maine farmers conclude that there is no profit in farming, let them look the ground carefully over, study the question in all its bearings, and our word for it, a different conclusion will be reached. Above all they should not look to political parties for a redress of what they regard as their grievances, for this will only end in disappointment. The remedy, if remedy is needed, is in their own hands. Let any one having a family who has been in the habit of raising everything he consumes, but leave the farm and move into the city, where every needed supply must be purchased and paid for in cash, and he will quickly be undeceived respecting the profits of farming; and instead of envying those residents of the city who have no farms and no knowledge of farming, he will learn to commiserate their condition. It is often remarked that the food cooked in a well-conducted farm-house relishes better than that found elsewhere, and why shouldn't it? Where else can you find such crisp vegetables, creamy milk, golden butter and fresh eggs? Not in the market surely. In point of healthfulness the food upon the rich man's table in the city is far inferior to that even of our moderate farmers, though spread upon spotless linen and served in vessels of silver and gold.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

In answer to several inquiries respecting the effects of lime upon worn out and exhausted soils, we would state that lime is not a manure in the sense in which animal and vegetable substances are. We are well aware that formerly there was a widespread belief that the application of lime would restore to their original fertility, all lands that had been exhausted by continuous cropping, and this idea is still prevalent in places where it has not been disproved by actual experiment. Some impoverished soils have been restored to fertility by the application of lime, but this is no good and satisfactory reason why all soils should be so restored. In some instances where lime has been used for this purpose without success, it has led persons to believe that lime as a fertilizer is absolutely worthless, when the only trouble was it was applied upon false principles.

When by successive cropping all the animal and vegetable matter has been extracted from the soil, and nothing remains but silex, alumine lime, magnesia, &c., which made up the primitive soil, how can the application of more of either of these primitive constituents, enrich the land or restore it to fertility? Of course it cannot. Still, the application of lime to some partially exhausted soils, does restore their fertility, but it does so indirectly. There may be in such soils, plant material lying dormant for want of something to quicken it, or perhaps in an insoluble state and therefore inaccessible to the plant, and the application of lime may have the effect to remove one or both of these causes, in which case the lime, while not itself a nutrition, becomes an important agent in furnishing nutrition to the plant, and thereby greatly increasing the quantity and quality of the crop. If there are no nutritive substances in the soil in any form, lime can do no possible good towards restoring its lost fertility.

Yet lime is one of the most important constituents of a good soil, but it can do no good alone. Much money has been thrown away in the use of plaster of Paris or gypsum upon lands that had lime enough already, and needed only the application of animal and vegetable matter to restore them to their former fertile condition. The same is true of the application of potash. This substance enters very largely into the ash of all plants and is therefore indispensable in the soil, but it usually exists there in quantity so large, that the drain made by vegetation may not be felt for years. The most important substance to be returned to the soil to maintain its fertility, is phosphoric acid, because it enters very largely into the organism of all plants, and but little exists in the soil. But the effect of lime upon vegetation can never be uniformly the same, for reasons we have already given; therefore because of its failure in some cases, it is not to be condemned as worthless, and because it has sometimes succeeded in restoring to fertility, worn-out lands, it is not to be regarded as a universal remedy for all impoverished soils.

A Valuable Book.

We have before us a revised and enlarged edition of "Farm Implement and Farm Machinery; the Principles of their Construction and Use," by John J. Thomas; from the press of Orange Judd Co., New York. Part first relates to mechanics, its general principles, inertia, several kinds of motion, gravitation, cohesion, strength of materials, etc., enforced by numerous experiments and illustrated by engravings. Part second relates to machinery in connection with water, and treats of measuring pressure, the strength of tubes, artesian wells, etc. Part third treats of machinery in connection with air, explaining the pressure of the air and its weight, barometer, measuring heights, syphon, etc. Part fourth treats of heat, its conducting power, force, steam plows, latent heat, dry and green wood, etc. Part fifth gives an account of recent machines, improvements in plows, Sulky plow, different kinds of harrows, mowers and reapers, hay loaders, corn huskers, hay presses and wind mills. At the close is a valuable glossary of the terms used in mechanics and farm machinery.

We have never seen a volume of this size which gave so much valuable information to the farmer as this. Every well-conducted farm is necessarily furnished with a large number of machines and implements, as scarcely any kind of labor can be performed without them. The more perfect this machinery is, and the better adapted to do its work, the more the farmer will gain from its use. It is, therefore, of vital importance to construct the best machinery, or if it is to be purchased, to know how to select the best in the markets. In this particular, this little volume is an invaluable aid. In no one thing is the advance in agriculture more strikingly illustrated than in the rapid improvement of farm implements. It has enabled the farmer to perform several times the work, and to perform it much better with a reduced force of both horses and men.

The great farmers of the West who cultivate thousands of acres, do nearly all their work by labor-saving machines. They drive posts, break the ground, mow, rake, load, and unload and stack their hay by horse power. They also cultivate their corn and potatoes, ditch, plant and sow; in fact do almost every part of farm labor by the aid of machinery. A description of the machinery used in these multitudinous operations may be found in this volume, and not only a description, but the principles of construction are so clearly illustrated that any person of ordinary intelligence can understand it. We have made this extended notice of this work in order that our readers may fully understand what it is, before purchasing it, and we believe a dollar and a half, which is the price of the volume, invested in its purchase, will be laid out to good advantage, and in a manner to cause no subsequent regrets. The last edition previous to this was published in 1869.

Notes.

Letters from Oxford county inform us that many farmers there, are plowing up their hop fields and are planting the land to sugar beets or sowing them to wheat. One correspondent says that some farmers have nearly ruined themselves by sticking to hops. We regard the change as a wise one. Hop culture is expensive, very exhausting to the land, and the price of the product always very uncertain, for several years past has not paid the expense of harvesting.

In view of the uncertainty of the potato crop and its numerous enemies, two substitutes are highly recommended. One is the Swedish turnip which is hard and free from pith and which a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says many have used this spring because their potato crop was too small for the year's supply. Winter squashes such as the Hubbard and other similar kinds, are also recommended though they are not so easily raised and preserved as turnips. A substitute for the potato is not needed in this State, and we trust the time may never come when it will be.

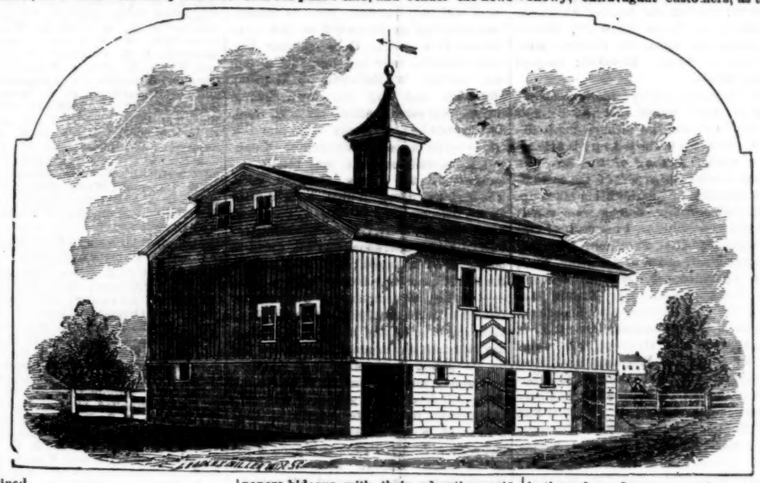
When an individual sells more than he buys, other things being equal, he must be prosperous, and the same is true of a nation. Last year to the first of March 1878, our exports amounted to $199,490,803 more than our imports. This year, covering a corresponding period the difference in our favor was $283,831,122. If this showing does not indicate increasing prosperity to this country, we would like for some intelligent person to tell us what it does mean.

From recent correspondents we have received several accounts of the maple sugar crop from which we conclude that it has been equal to the average for several years past. The first part of the season was very unpromising, the cold weather retarding the flow of sap, but the season held out remarkably well, and the best run was after the season is usually over.

An exchange says that tar is a sure preventive for corn-pulling by crows, and is the most economical scarecrow in the world. For a peck of corn take half a pint of tar; put the tar into a kettle with three quarts of boiling water. Stir for a moment until the tar is dissolved, then pour in the corn and stir briskly until every kernel of corn has a black coat. Then turn off the water and throw in a shovel full of plaster or road dust, and stir the mixture until all the kernels are separated and covered with the plaster or dust to prevent them from sticking together.

A Good Barn.

A farmer's thrift is fairly indicated by the kind of barn he has. A good house is essential, but in many parts of the country, and notably in Western Vermont, the barns are much more pretentious and costly than the houses, and give the traveller a most favorable impression of the condition of agriculture in that thrifty State. There has been great improvements in barn architecture in Maine within the past few years. Even in the more recently settled towns of Aroostook county, we noticed some fine large farms, and in some clearings, a large barn was erected before a frame house was built. A barn should have a good basement, should be well lighted and so arranged that it can be made warm and snug in winter, and well aired in warm weather. The interior arrangements are much a matter of taste, but should be such as to afford cleanliness and comfort to animals, and facilities for taking proper care of them with the minimum amount of work. Our cut this week represents the elevation of a good barn.



Acknowledgments.

The XVIII volume of the American Short Horn Herd Book, has been received from the compilers, Lewis F. Allen and Wm. F. Bailey, Buffalo, N. Y. There are a few valuable introductory notes by the compilers, followed by numbers from 31,576 to 34,309. There is also a complete list of breeders and owners with post office addresses, and reference by figures to the pages wherin their names may be found.

We have received the Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the quarter ending March 31, 18 9; also containg statistics relative to population, &c.

Geo. Blanchard and Brother, of Cumberland Center and Portland, have our thanks for a bag of Ashton's Factory Filled Salt, which we have tried and do not hesitate to pronounce it the best specimen of butter and table salt we have ever seen. It is white as snow, and when dissolved in pure water it leaves no sediment, and does not in the least discolor the water. The moisture is all evaporated so that the salt is as dry as meal and but little heavier. For dairy purposes there can be no better salt than this.

Our friend C. S. Robbins, Esq., of Winthrop, has our thanks for a dozzen nice apples of his own raising. They were kept through the winter excluded from the air, and their flavor was as delicious as could be desired.

We have received from the publishers, M. L. Holbrook & Co., New York, an interesting little volume entitled "The School Garden, by Dr. Schwab, Director of the Vienna Military Gymnasium. It is adapted to older children as they are found in the private and public schools, after they have left the kindergarten. It is full of spirit and enthusiasm, and its arguments in favor of the system which it advocates, are very convincing.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Formula Manures.

The question of using formula manures is an important one for the farmers of Maine to decide for themselves. Scientific research has been directed to agriculture more largely for a few years past than ever before, and much useful knowledge has been discovered. But for us, practical farmers, much of this knowledge needs to be made more definite and certain, to be of great value. Many theories have been developed and their practical application has given promise of wonderful results, but as investigation progressed, other facts came to light which plainly indicated that these theories were not altogether correct. Yet a false theory is not without its use and is often of much value in determining what is true, and we are undoubtedly much nearer true agricultural theories to day than we were twenty years ago. This is especially true of plant nutrition. Only a few years ago we were told that wood ashes supply all necessary fertility to the soil, but now it is certain that nitrogen is not supplied directly from the air, but must be applied to the soil if we would secure the best results. It is also clear that the soil is supplied with sufficient quantities of many of the mineral elements of plants. Numerous practical tests have demonstrated that most soils lack only nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and in some cases, lime; and that if these four elements be supplied in soluble condition maxima crops can be produced. We cannot doubt the truth of this as large areas in different States and countries have been cultivated, manured with chemical compounds containing only these elements with results quite as satisfactory as where stable manure was used. The question is, will it pay?

To decide this every man must consider his circumstances and markets. The farmers of Maine have used superphosphate of lime for many years with widely different results; but while a few find it profitable, the most of them say it does not pay. We are not astonished at this for many have not understood how to use it, and many times it has been applied on soil not adapted to the crop raised. Besides, most people decide without sufficient proof. A neighbor planted an acre of corn in 1876, and used phosphate on a part of it, leaving some rows to show the yield without artificial fertilizer. He said the phosphate was the making of his crop and paid wonderfully. In 1877 he planted an acre of corn on similar soil putting phosphate on the whole. It was a very dry season here, and his corn was nearly a failure, as it must have been with the most liberal manuring, as the soil was naturally dry, and not capable of standing a severe drought. Without noting the conditions he was undecided whether his phosphate was valuable or worthless. Again if phosphorous is not lacking in the soil, or if some other element of plant food is not present, the application of superphosphate will not produce any marked result, however carefully it might be used, however favorable other circumstances might be. But whatever the cause, it seems evident that the average farmer does not find it safe to invest largely in this fertilizer. How will it be with a manure that contains all that most soils lack to make them fertile? Certainly the average farmer can produce crops by using it, but many, no doubt, will not find it profitable, yet it has sufficient merit to call for a trial. Stockbridge manures are put up for different crops on the supposition that we must apply nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the same proportion that they are removed by the crop. This seems to be the correct principal for our guidance, unless we find that porous soils need an excessive supply of nitrogen and potash. We would be led to the conclusion then that if we can afford to purchase chemical manure, we shall find a combination of the elements nitrogen, phosphorous or potassa, similar to the Stockbridge manures the best suited to our purpose, and yielding the best results. It is for every farmer to decide for himself whether he can best use formula manures, or purchase separately the necessary ingredients. Having thus far settled the matter, let him consider the cost of the materials to produce a certain crop, as also the average amount and cost of the labor to produce the crop. If these fall much below the average market value of the production expected, he may assume the operation will be profitable, for a large number of practical trials prove that ordinarily the crop does not fall much below the amount calculated. If a trial in any case that is continued two or three years on the same piece of ground should confirm the expectation, no further hesitancy need be entertained.

In most parts of Maine I believe some crops can be produced at a profit by manuring with chemicals, compounded according to the Stockbridge formulas. We find that $10 must be paid for manure sufficient for 100 bushels of potatoes. Suppose our land naturally yields 100 bushels per acre, and we find it barely profitable to plant five acres. An application of fifty dollars' worth of this manure should give us 200 bushels per acre, or 1000 bushels, a gain of 500 bushels for $50, with but little additional labor. If we find it profitable to feed to our stock 200 bushels of shelled corn, and have manure for only 100 bushels, we can invest $45, and expect not only the corn, but considerable amount of fodder. If this manure, forty dollars worth, be applied to land that naturally yields 25 bushels per acre, two acres should yield us 150 bushels, and fodder enough to pay for all labor expended in raising. Wheat requires but 60 cents worth of chemicals per bushel, oats 30, barley 30, turnips 5, &c. But we must have favorable seasons or our potatoes will rot or rust, and thus partially fail, and our wheat will blight or be destroyed by insects. Corn, oats, barley and turnips will more surely come up near the standard. Any system of farming that does not make the most of all home sources of manure supply, does not save the liquid manure, does not supply the hogs, if any are kept, with muck or other absorbent material, does not save all the ashes, (wood) is not a judicious system. Yet where all this is done, we do not always have enough to raise maxima crops. We know well that we have cultivated more land than we could manure, and sold the products, until we have reduced our fields to a low condition; so that we now average per acre not more than one-third of the amount possible within the limits of profitable fertilization. If we could treble our agricultural production Maine would have a marvelous "balance of trade" in her favor. By saving manure from all sources the man with a run our farm might easily increase its productiveness if he has means of support outside of the farm, but if he must sell raw products, then he must bring in a supply of manure to replace that removed by crops sold. But in any case the process would not be very rapid. We need something more. We can either buy food for cattle and sheep, or raise it. In some cases it may pay to buy the raw food. If it can be fed so that the animal eating it will pay, we get the manure for nothing. But if the food can be raised more cheaply than it can be bought, there is an advantage in buying. In many cases it may be best to combine the two plans, i. e., buy both food and manure. I would be understood then to advocate the purchase of formula manures in all cases where run out lands exist, and where markets are such that crops can be thus raised at a profit. If I can raise potatoes at a profit I can buy manure for corn with that profit; and the corn and fodder fed to swine and cattle will give me another profit, and manure for as much more corn. If I can raise hay from Stockbridge manure, feed the hay to sheep and secure a profit on the investment, the manure made by the sheep will not be all of my gain. With this gain and the same originally invested, I can buy more manure, and this with the sheep manure, will give me a greatly increased hay crop; and thus a fertile farm. Now if to purchase the hay at first I am obliged to pay more than the income of the sheep, my manure will cost me something, enough perhaps to make it all a losing operation.

I have thus tried to show the importance of this question, and its importance lies in the fact that if it is profitable it will be permanently and increasingly so. Some kinds of effect produce present profit at the expense of future operations. We have no such elements of risk here, especially if the crops produced are for home consumption. When we have brought our lands up to a high state of fertility, we can then cease paying out money for manures, for the home supply will equal the demand as long as the crops are consumed on the farm.

Unity. W. WEBB.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes in Review—III.

Irrigation.

It is quite likely that the watering of land in the State of Maine will be considered a hard, if not an impracticable scheme. So foreign has it been from our thoughts and plans, that it will be quite a bugbear to most of us. But when the matter has been decided on, and looked squarely in the face, I imagine that difficulties will vanish or look less formidable. There are two ways of watering land, one by flowing, the other by bringing the water to run over the surface. The first is a good way when practicable. No one can have failed to notice the effect of a freshet on lands flowed thereby, especially in making the grass grow. It is often the case that a stream or brook, passing through a farm, can, by a low dam in several places, be made to flow a considerable portion of the valley through which it passes. And even if there be no brook if there is a considerable quantity of high land above, dams may be constructed to hold the water of the rains or of the melted snow, so that more or less of the lower portions of the farm may be plowed once, or it may be several times in a season. The water will be much the most beneficial if it comes from a pasture; yet if it comes even from wood land, it will be charged with much enriching material. Even if the amount of land thus flowed is small, the increase of crop will be considerable. The dams, once constructed, might in most cases always remain, and thus a yearly income be gained without more outlay. In some cases this can be done on a large scale, and a large portion of land be kept continually in production without any other manure. Of course the arrangement should be such that the land could be also thoroughly drained when wanted, which could in general be easily done.

But it is on our high and dry lands where water cannot be made to flow, that the practice of irrigation will be most required, and where also it will be most difficult and expensive. Even here, it will sometimes be the case that a pond may be constructed where the water of the snow and rains may be retained, to be made to run on lower lands, or pumped upon higher. Mainly, dependance must be had on machinery of some kind to elevate the water. I have already mentioned a pump. Yes, a pump worked by the wind. This is entirely practicable, and will not be very costly. To be sure if we get some trumped up patent, and pay the prices demanded by those gentry who stun the public ears, and render the newspapers hideous with their advertisements, we shall not get ahead much in this direction. But there is no need of this. Any carpenter can construct a windmill sufficient to answer this purpose with not more than ten or fifteen dollars cost. This may be set in a pond collected from higher ground, to pump the water back again to the higher ground. Or a well may be dug to furnish the water. In some cases, a water power sufficient for the purpose may be obtained on the farm, and the water forced through pipes to the desired spot. It would be well, usually, to construct a pond or reservoir at the highest point where the water may be allowed to become warm, and be fertilized with some manurial ingredient if any one wished, and from thence be drawn as wanted to enrich the land. There is much water power in this state remaining idle. A few years ago measures were taken to ascertain and publish to the world the amount of water power in the State. This was done with a view to invite manufacturers. It was soon found that we had water power enough to manufacture for the Union. Enough to greatly overstock the market. And many localities who at that time imagined that they were immediately to grow into great cities by means of their water power, have found that the world did not want their stock in trade, and they still remain vastly rich in water power for which there is no demand. I will suggest a new use for this power. Put in a gigantic force pump and force the water to the several farms in the vicinity, on the same principal that water and gas is supplied in cities. In this way the place might be made a city of gardens. Land would rise in value, and it would prove a good speculation. Does this look visionary? It is perfectly feasible. Let those who doubt remember the wise saying of Sam Slick, "Some things can be done as well as others." I do not imagine that water alone will give sufficient fertility to land, but the importance of water is a thing not fully realized. Aside from the matter held in solution, water is an indispensable requisite to fertility. Every one has noticed the marked effect of water in a dry time, when applied to crops. Not only does it assist in the decomposition of the manure in the soil, and enable it to nourish the crops, but it dissolves the natural plant food of the soil itself. Every one has noticed how even our poorest soils will send out crops in wet seasons. There are some sections of our country where the soil contains sufficient nutriment, and nothing but water is needed. It is not so with us in this degree, but more nearly so than is generally supposed. We have no doubt much land, dry, and apparently barren, where the judicious application of water would produce a crop. This crop properly applied, and the water continued, would increase the crop still more, and thus the land be made profitable.

But there is no situation where manure may not be manufactured or purchased to advantage. To be sure, some have reported failures with commercial manures, but the general testimony is in their favor, and those cases of failure may probably be accounted for in some other way than by supposing those manures to be worthless. But suppose they are worthless. Have we not intelligence enough to buy materials and make our own? There is the Charleston rock, can we not club together and buy a ship load and dissolve with sulphuric acid procured in a similar manner, throw in a car load of fish scrap and such other material as may be procurable, and make a manure that will be reliable? Then there are the bones and horns piths, and hen feathers, and hen droppings, and woolen rags, and old boots and shoes, and things too numerous to mention that might go into a manufacture of manure that every farmer might proceed with on his own account. As to bones, they require to be broken. One bone mill in a county might be constructed to do the work for those who wished. I tell you, brother farmers, this can be done. And all this in addition to the ordinary making of manure by our domestic animals. And this manure, accompanied with water, would spread fertility over our barren wastes, and ensure crops on our better lands. As it is now, we lose a crop about one in four years, and this loss consumes the profit of the other three. And so we go along, and don't know what ails us. ALBERT PEASE.

Grass Dale, Salem.

For the Maine Farmer.

Economy.

Some remarks of late in the FARMER, have so interested me, that I feel moved to say a few things respecting it. The subject is one of great importance. It has a practical value. Economy is not parsimoniousness; but is as wide removed from it, as stinginess is from true benevolence. We need economy in all our affairs, whether it be upon the farm, in the workshop, or in trade. There is but one law for us all, whether it be individuals, families, associations, States, or nations,—we must live within our means or we must, soon or late, go down. How far failures in trade may be owing to extravagance and living beyond one's means, is not for me to say; but one thing is quite evident, that is, that the gains of tradesmen must be great, to enable them to live and succeed well, in the prevailing style of the times. It costs this generation vastly more to live than it did the fathers. During the years from 1810 to 1820—years of embargo, war, famine, and depression in trade, when there was a scarcity in many of what are deemed now, necessaries of life, people were obliged to economize. There was but comparatively little hired help wanted to what there is now, laboring men were glad to work at low wages and women at prices corresponding. A man, who by working from sunrise to sunset, during the long days of summer, could earn his bushel of corn to carry home upon his shoulder at night, for the use of his growing family, thought he was doing well, and his family were all made happy at his gains; and if a strong, healthy girl could get her two shillings a week for her labor, in a family, she was glad to engage herself in the enterprise. There were, in those days, no grumbling against capitalists, no strikes, and no "bloated bondholders"; but they were times of depression, scarcity, and you may say, poverty. Men were comparatively poor, families were obliged to economize, and individuals were obliged to be prudent in the expenditure of their money, and to make their clothes and other things last as long as possible. The merchants did not then measure off so many yards of cloth, and deal out such large quantities of goods to showy, extravagant customers, as they do in these days. I repeat, people were obliged to live within their means. They did not live in the costly, reckless manner that many do in these days; but if they purchased they must buy as little as possible; and after they had obtained, what they had acquired, must last as long as possible. People complain of these times as being hard; but according to my recollection of things, they knew but little about hard times, as those do who lived during the period of years which I have named. And I really believe that it would not damage this people either intellectually, morally, physically or religiously, to be obliged to curtail a little. According to my ideas, we have been bordering on extravagance, and have almost forgotten that there is such a word as economy in the dictionary. But as things have been going on for some time past, and according to the present prospect of things, we have yet much to learn. Our nation must learn it as well as individuals. They have made expenditures, it would seem as though they thought our resources were inexhaustible, and our means of support could never come to an end.

But though the lesson of economy, like patience and resignation, is a hard one to learn, yet it must be acquired. We cannot long hold up our heads, if we live beyond our means. Farmers seldom fail; and the reason unquestionably is, their gains are more sure and their habits of life are, as a general thing, less extravagant than others; still, there needs to be economy on the farm as well as elsewhere, in doors and out, at home and abroad, on the Sabbath as well as every other day in the week. I once knew a family whose husband and father was a good workman, active, intelligent and strong, and whose services commanded high pay, and whose sons and daughters were active and healthy, but yet who never learned to lay up anything, but lived by borrowing. It was borrow, borrow, borrow, from the beginning to the end of the week—and all because there was no economy at home. The wife and mother could read novels and stories from morning till night; and the daughters could appear out in gay, dashing style; but such was their lazy, spendthrift mode of life, that they never got anything ahead, or seemed to have a great deal about home, but they had to borrow more than all the rest of the people in the neighborhood. And though the earnings of the father and husband and also of the sons were not small, yet in one sense of the word they always seemed to be poor—and what is worse than all, more than one honest person has lost by them in debts that were worthless. I do not wish to be personal, but I cannot help asking, of how many families in the land, is this one a fair representative? Now my advice to all would be, pay as you go, and be sure and live within your means. You will be the happier and live the longer for it.

D Q C.

For the Maine Farmer.

Words About Cheese.

By the newspaper reports of the Winthrop Dairy Meeting, there is an apparent disagreement between Mr. McAdam and myself upon certain minor points of the cheese curing process. It was no part of my purpose to put myself in even seeming antagonism to so thorough a master of cheese making; and, had I been present at the meeting, the discrepancy would have been removed in a few words.

We have no experience here in this part of the State to set up in opposition to such authority. But in seeking for fuller information on a subject, or asking for fuller directions, it is always safe to state clearly the present amount of knowledge, and the principles which have guided thus far.

A case cannot be fairly considered until all the testimony has been put in. In my paper on the "Curing of Cheese," read by Dr. North, it now appears that some views of the school of theorists opposed by Mr. McAdam, were given more weight than the latter would allow them to be worth.

The address on "The Dairy Service Reforms," is the clearest, fullest, and most practical statement about cheese making which I have ever read. For any one who has worked over the vats, amid the perplexities of poor milk, cool weather, weak rennet, mis-shapen cheese, and the oft-proffered remarks of so many who know but little about the matter, the clear cut directions of Mr. McAdam—of a man who knows all the ground on which he is treading, because he has worked his way so many times in these experiences, come as light in dark and trying places.

Maine cheese this year ought to advance considerably in average quality from the fact that such advice has been put before our cheese makers.

Dr. North has done good service in bringing Mr. McAdam among us, and I certainly hope he may come again. With reference to "curing" or "drying" cheese, had Mr. Nelson or some other gentleman thought to ask the question, what would have been the effect upon the flavor of that June 5th cheese had it been kept the five following months in the ordinary unencleosed drying-room, exposed to all the variations of temperature? The answer then given might have not abolished the main point involved in the epithet, "curing room."

The best American cheese are much inferior in quality and price to the best English make, when put side by side in the market of London and Liverpool.

For the inferiority, though often alluded to, no writer among us has given an adequate explanation. Even McAdam must admit that if one was to follow his directions exactly, he could not make a cheese which would cut in England like one of their choice Cheddars.

There is something then to be considered beyond the mere manipulation of the milk and curd.

At the International Dairy Fair last December, the great sweepstakes prize for "the best cheese made any where," was taken by Mr. Geo. Gibbons of Bath, Eng. By the report of the Fair in the Utica *Herald* of Dec. 10th, 1878, two other lots of English cheese, Mr. McKumoky's Cheddars, made in June, and Thurber & Co.'s prize Cheddars and Stillons, were considered fully equal to the premium lot, but had not been entered for the prize. Under this situation of things, the Committee placed Mr. Ballantyne of Ontario as second, and Mr. McAdam as third in the sweepstakes grades. On this most searching test we are put behind the choice lots of England and beaten, too, by cheese that have been carried through the whole summer season. It is a suggestive fact, moreover, that neither Ballantyne nor McAdam chose to put forward anything but late made, green lots to compete in this line. America does not make a first-class keeping cheese. So say Thurber & Co., and so said the verdict of the Judges at their Fair.

The English cheese experts give us more light on the matter. They unite in claiming that the difference in the climate is the cause of their own superiority.

This affects, in their view of the case, the feed of the cows, the condition of the milk as it comes from the cows, and the temperature, moisture, &c., of the keeping rooms.

If our cows were allowed only to range in pastures, seeded down with cultivated grasses, and these were always well-watered and shaded, we might imitate the English atmosphere in our factory apartments; and, slowly maturing the cheese in them for a series of months, perhaps we could close up somewhat, the gap between our Cheddars and these English favorites. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes and Queries.

I saw an item in your paper of April 26th, saying that Mr. Harrison Chadwick of South China, owned a three year old colt which weighed 1,300 lbs., and stood 17½ hands high, and that he would be glad to hear of a Maine man who owned one larger of that age. I have a colt three years old which stands 17½ hands high and weighs 1,400 lbs. Sire, Knox stallion, Sagadahoc, he by "Gen. Knox." Dam, Messenger Morgan stock. EBENEZER COLBY.

Topsham.

I wish to get a full blood Devon bull one year old, and a heifer of the same blood, but not the same family, both of good strain for stock raising. Will some of our readers give the information?

THOMAS THEILLON.

Kempt, Queen's Co., N. S.

Are the widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812 now receiving pensions, entitled to arrears of pensions by a recent act of Congress? If so how, and to whom should application be made to obtain such arrearage. Please answer through the columns of your paper and oblige. [The act for arrears of pensions does not apply to the soldiers of the war of 1812.—ED.]

Bryant's Pond, Me. A READER.

SUGAR BEET RAISERS. I have tested Bradley's XL Phosphate in raising the above crop, and cheerfully recommend it to all who intend raising sugar beets the coming season. C. P. BLAKE.

Monmouth, Me.

Can you or any of your correspondents inform me, through the FARMER, where one could learn the trade of braiding the common palm-leaf hats (for men and boys' wear), also where the palm-leaf could be obtained? MRS. C. L. WHITTEN.

Burnham, Me.

I have taken the old FARMER for twenty-five years, and it has kept my head above water a great many times when it seemed as though I must sink, by its timely counsel and encouragement.

Enfield, Me.

I have a calf that was dropped the first day of May and weighed when 26 hours old 125 lbs. The cow was Durham, and served by one of General Tilton's two year old Holsteins. JAMES D. RANDALL.

Cross Hill.

A LARGE COLT. N. C. Wyman of Vassalboro', has a two years old colt that stands sixteen and one-half hands high and weighs 1,140 pounds; sire, Dr. Roberts' Victor; Dam, Indian Chief.

Some weeks ago in answer to an inquiry, a correspondent recommended a remedy for killing ticks on sheep; it was somebody's insect destroyer dust. Will the same correspondent inform us again what the remedy is and where it can be obtained? —ED.

SEVERAL INQUIRIES. Mr. W. Gilman of Sangerville asks if sheep are ever troubled with lice. He also desires to know what ails his neighbor's ram which he says cannot open his mouth to take his food though when food and medicine are forced into his mouth, he will swallow them. He is round with the sheep and retains his strength, but seems to be powerless to move his jaws. There was at first a discharge from the nose, and it was thought the disease might be worms in the head, but the proper remedies for that disease failed to give relief.

Mr. Gilman says that James Leighton, of Dexter, has Lost Nation wheat for seed, at a fair price.

Having often seen "Bradley's XL Phosphate," recommended in the columns of your valuable paper by numerous farmers, I would be much obliged if you could inform me where it can be obtained and the cost per ton. If it could be obtained at Portland I suppose it would come cheaper to St. John by steamer than by train from Bangor. [Bradley's fertilizers can be had of Kendall & Whitney or of any other dealer in agricultural implements in Portland. —ED.] JOHN M. KINNAN.

Sussex, N. B., May 3, 1879.

In the MAINE FARMER of April 5th, your correspondent G. H. of Augusta, desires information relative to the history of the Washington apple, and also its qualities, if any which entitles it to public favor. The so called Washington apple and Bell's Early are *both* synonyms of the so called Sops of Wine. It is extensively grown under the synonym Bell's Early. It is hardy, productive and a profitable early, yearly bearer—of medium size and a good marketable apple. It requires good culture. In my experience, all sorts do in order to have healthy trees and large, fair fruit yearly. I think the above apple is erroneously called Sops of Wine. It is an old European variety and I was informed some thirty years since, by an Englishman of note, that it had its origin in Shropshire county, England. Hence its name Red Shropsavine or Shropshire Vine apple. As I have not seen an answer to the above inquiries, I have thus replied. A. SMITH.

Monmouth, April 25, 1879.

[The apple described here by Mr. Smith does not correspond with the fruit we saw at the Litchfield town fair last fall, and which was labelled "Washington apples." That was a winter fruit, large, finely formed not so highly colored as the "Sopsy." A few sent us from Litchfield in March were in fine eating condition and were pronounced by those who tasted them "delicious." ED. FARMER.

The shipments of maple sugar from Brattleboro,' Vt., average 1,500 pounds daily to Boston, besides a considerable quantity for Springfield and New York.

The farmers in the vicinity of White Plains, N. Y., send over 6,000 quarts of milk daily to New York by wagon, rather than pay the high railroad rates.

Woman's Department.

For the Woman's Department.

On Government.

I wish correspondents of our department would write more about their little children. I wish they would tell us the best ways of caring for their sensitive little bodies and impressive minds. I have different ideas on training children than I used to have when as a teacher I had only other people's to govern. I am beginning to think it was fully as easy making those children obey as it is one's own. I remember of visiting at a friend's house, several years ago, where they had a little girl just commencing to toddle about. Her mother apologized for bare tables in sitting room and parlor, saying she could not keep anything within Fanny's reach for she would surely have it. I noticed, also, when she set the tea table the little girl would run round it, pulling off the cloth and reaching for the dishes as fast as her mother put them on. Of course, I thought, as any other old school teacher would, "If that child was mine she would have to learn to let things alone. I should put dishes, albums, vases, &c., in their places and train her to see them without handling them." That was a good theory wasn't it? But at our house last summer, when my boy was just that child's age, from fourteen to eighteen months, you might have seen our work baskets elevated onto mantle shelfs, lower shelves of cupboards cleared, albums banished up stairs, the clothes-horse into the front entry and every drawer locked or for want of one a rag shut in to prevent its easy opening.

I have heard mothers say, "I never yet put anything out of reach of a child but taught them to let it alone." I dare say it can be done, even with nine months old babies, but not often, if ever, without a good many slaps and shakes, and it seems cruel to punish such young children. When they grow older one can reason with them and they learn to obey without such inducements. This is my theory number two, possibly it will explode like number one. A year ago my boy would persist in taking off the sugar bucket cover and overhauling the spice drawers in the pantry where I would be cooking. I tried to make him let them alone but he wouldn't, so I put them out of his reach but felt guilty about it all the time, believing I ought to make him obey me. I do not doubt but that I could by warring it with him half the morning for an unknown length of time, but when there was so much to cook I hadn't the time, so I just put them out of his reach and I am glad now that I did, for this spring, he is a month past two years old, he understands he is not to handle them and he does not without many words and no slaps at all about it.

As a teacher I always advocated "moral persuasion," and as a mother still more so. Of course I have to punish some, nearly always, when the silky tangles of hair must be combed, but looking straight into the stormy, tearless or even tearful eyes and saying firmly, "Mother's boy must do—" so and so, will accomplish with my little one what a whipping or shaking will not do—a cheerful obedience. I would not have you think I claim any faculty for governing or that he always obeys me. Far from it. He still scuds from an outside door if left open and runs aways so fast, faster still if he hears me calling to him to come back. But I am hoping and expecting when he is a little older he will outgrow this and come to me from his play out doors or in when I ask him to. Am I expecting too much, you mothers who know all about it? Solomon of old said "spare the rod" &c., but if he was on earth now and should see, as I often do, a certain energetic, swift footed mother speeding after her two boys with a rod that is a rod indeed, whacking them whenever they come in reach, round and again round he door yard, scrambling over the woodpile till they tumble and sprawl affording a good opportunity for the use of the rod which she is not slow to improve and with such force they are glad to do what she requires, come in the house or pick up chips; would he think she had gained the right kind of a victory over them?

One thing more I should like to have the sisters of the department write upon, and that is how little ones should be put to bed for the night. I mean very little ones, not old enough to lisp a prayer or have a good night talk. We read a great deal lately how mothers should commence right with their babies. Neither rock them to sleep in arms or cradle but accustom them to be put in bed awake and alone and they would expect no other way. I have nearly always rocked my boy to sleep at night and I would not put him to bed al

Maine Farmer.

Augusta May 17, 1879.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Cumberland county during May.

S. N. FABER will call upon our subscribers in York county during May.

MR. J. P. CLARK, our Agent, will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island during May and June.

The Indian Territory.

In the Indian Territory which is an unorganized portion of the United States bounded on the north by Colorado and Kansas, east by Missouri and Arkansas, south by Texas and west by Texas and New Mexico, containing sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety-one square miles, there are seventeen Indian reservations, occupying fifty-two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-nine square miles, leaving two millions of acres, unassigned to any tribe. In 1873 the territory had a population of nearly seventy-five thousand inhabitants who possessed property, not including the value of the land, to the amount of twenty millions of dollars; the past year over one quarter of a million acres of land were cultivated, producing wheat, indian corn, oats, potatoes and hay. These people own two hundred and fifty thousand horses, three hundred and fifty thousand cattle, fifteen thousand sheep, and four hundred and fifty thousand swine. The soil of this Territory is fertile, well watered by the Arkansas river and its tributaries. Its climate is mild and generally dry; it has many fertile valleys which abound in wood, water and grass; in some portions of the Territory are extensive deposits of gypsum, coal, iron, brick clay, marble and yellow sandstone. But for the lack of rail communications, which have been generally excluded from the territory by the policy of the government, the lands are more accessible to immigrants and within easier access of markets for their products than any other territory now open o settlement under the homestead and preemption laws.

This Territory is the property of the government, and is held in trust for the Indians, having been set apart for that purpose by act of Congress and it has never been opened for settlement. The occupation of any portion of it by white persons for any purpose is unlawful. But this Territory possessing as it does great advantages and rich in the wealth of its climate and soil, has received the attention of speculators and an organization has been formed and systematic efforts are being made to induce immigration to it, in direct and positive violation of the specific provisions of the Statutes of the United States. This movement has assumed such formidable proportions that the President felt compelled to issue a proclamation in which he announced his purpose clearly, by notifying all intending settlers of the law relating to the case, and further declaring

"I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who may so offend that they will speedily and immediately be removed therefrom by the agent, according to the laws made and provided, and, if necessary, the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to carry into proper execution the laws of the United States herein referred to."

Gen. Sheridan has been directed by imperative orders to prevent the immigrants from crossing the boundary line of the territory and to remove at once every trespasser found upon its soil. Of course the intruders claim that they are excluded from their rights as citizens of the United States, and that the policy of the law is oppressive and brings hardships upon poor men who are seeking homes on the public lands. This doctrine is fallacious and is prompted by the robber spirit. The whole people of the country, are deeply interested in crushing out wherever it may appear the whole gospel of lawlessness. Every person who has in this movement undertaken deliberately to violate the law of the land for his own gain, is entitled to no more sympathy than an organized gang of professional horse thieves. It is about time the United States observed its solemn obligations.

We by treaty agreed, after driving the Indian from his native hunting ground to answer the demands of the advancing pioneer, that this territory should be set apart for his sole and exclusive use. If we would have the Indian prefer civilization to barbarism, or command our own self-respect, we must adhere to the strict letter of our obligation. It is as wrong for a nation to do a dishonorable act as for an individual. The only record the Bible furnishes of instant and condign punishment is where Ananias and his wife, were compelled to instantly surrender their lives as a penalty for lying. This nation has given its word by treaty obligation, in consideration of value received, that it would preserve this territory for the exclusive and sole use of the Indian tribes. It has the power to keep to the letter its obligation; not to do so is to deliberately cheat and lie; we have perpetrated enough outrages upon the Indian not to be guilty of this crime.

The California Constitution.

The new constitution of California was last week submitted to the people of that State and ratified and adopted by a popular majority of some ten thousand. Some of its provisions are in such direct violation of the spirit of intelligence, enterprise and prosperity which was supposed to govern that State, that it does not seem possible that the sober second thought of the people will ever permit them to go into operation, but will supplant them by amendments to the organic law, prior to the time of their going into effect. Some of its provisions are so arbitrary and unjust that no civilized people can live under them and the inevitable consequence will be evasion or open disregard of the law; it will not only drive out the Chinese, but it must also drive from the State, capital. Citizenship is prohibited to persons of Mongolian blood; corporations are prohibited from employing Chinese labor; neither can they be employed upon any public works of the city, county or State; throws open all lawful vocations to all persons except the Chinese; the Legislature is empowered to "provide the necessary legislation to prohibit the introduction into the State of Chinese"—whatever Congress may do on the subject! The Legislature is also authorized to delegate al needed power to municipalities to remove Chinese from their limits or confine them to designated quarters within those limits. A clause requires every judge, before he can draw his monthly salary, to make oath that no case remains undecided in his court, which has been submitted for decision for the period of three months.

These provisions must excite surprise not only throughout our own country but in foreign lands; they are, to say the least, in direct conflict with our boasted declaration that ours is a land, which welcomes the oppressed of every nation. If the Mongolian can be driven from the State, we know not how soon the thrifty Irishman, the industrious German, the trading Jew, the versatile Frenchman, or the sturdy Englishman may be, by a new Constitution, invited to leave the soil of this golden State. We cannot doubt but these provisions, which we must attribute to the ignorant prejudice of the hoodlums who captured a portion of the Constitutional Convention will be by the Supreme Court of the United States declared void by reason of their conflicting with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof. The Legislature is given power to regulate "or prohibit the buying or selling of shares in any stock board, exchange or market under the control of an association." The vast wealth of the Pacific coast is held by comparatively a few men, who reside in San Francisco, owning as they do, four-fifths of the railroad mileage of the State, the great banking interests of Nevada and California and the immense mining interests west of the Rocky Mountains. The companies controlling these great interests will be compelled to remove their headquarters from the State and seek a residence in adjoining territories, and their removal will at once and necessarily increase the burden of taxation.

Notwithstanding these glaring faults the new Constitution contains much which will meet the earnest endorsement of the people throughout the length and breadth of the land and many of its provisions must tend to the benefit of its subjects. For instance, three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict in civil trials, while in minor criminal cases, not amounting to a felony, by agreement in open court, jury trials may be waived. "Lobbying" or seeking to influence the votes of legislators, by bribery or intimidation, is declared a felony. A board of Commissioners is created, for the regulation of railroads, who are to fix rates for passengers and freight; the Legislature is authorized to pass laws regulating the charges of gas, telegraph companies, and charges for storage and wharfage, whether by corporations or individuals. One of its wisest provisions declares that no public work shall be begun in any city until its cost has already been estimated, assessed and gathered into the treasury. Its provisions relating to taxation are marvellously inconsistent; growing crops, school, city, State, and United States property are exempt from taxation; during the year 1880 all adults, male and female, capable of holding property, will be required to make out under oath a statement of all their property. Merchants are to be taxed both on their cargoes and their bills of lading; a receipt for grain will be taxed and the grain also; a leasehold is to be taxed and the land also, yet the mortgage is to escape taxation. Some of the provisions of this instrument are to go into effect July 4th, next, but the most of them not until January 1st, 1880. The whole Constitution is so extraordinary and antagonistic to free government that it is doubtful who will suffer most by its unjust provisions, the Mongolian or Caucasian.

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP. The grey stallion Independence, recently sold to New York parties by W. E. Potter, was speeded to a road wagon the other morning at Fleetwood Park, in New York, a half mile, without any work or previous preparation, making the quarter in 34¾ seconds and the half mile in 1.10¾. The *Turf, Field and Farm* in speaking of this feat says: "Independence did this half mile easily and smoothly, and without any apparent effort." He was driven by one of his present owners, Mr. A. S. Odell who weighs 180 lbs., and the wagon weighed 130 lbs. The trotting men in New York are predicting a very fast record for this horse this season.——The Unitarian church has been taken down and the vacant lot is a great improvement to the adjoining residences.——Rev. Dr. Quinby cut asparagus in his garden, east side of the river, on Saturday. This is quite early; the 20 of May is the usual time of cutting the first asparagus in this vicinity.——The street sprinkler has commenced its work on Water street for the season.——*Mum* sociables are all the rage—strange to say a man is generally the first person to speak.——Mr. James Jones and Zachariah Johnson left Tuesday for Aroostook.——We learn that the late Mrs. Adeline Dillingham left a handsome property, amounting to twenty-two thousand dollars, which was inherited jointly by Mr. Wm. T. Johnson, Mrs George W. Jones, Mrs. Thomas C. Noble of this city, and Mr. Leander Williams of New London, Conn.——Mr. W. P. Vaughan killed last week four lambs, dropped in January, weighing one hundred and sixty-three pounds. One weighed forty-seven and a half pounds.——Rev. W. A. Pratt of Livermore preached at the Universalist church last Sunday.——Rev. Mr. Ecob preached last Sabbath at the Congregational church, a very able sermon, on "The tongue, that unruly member." He dealt with the subject in a manner that can but do good to those who had the pleasure of listening to it.——Mrs. Evans, the widow of the late Hon. George Evans met with a serious accident last week; while out driving with her grand-daughter, the carriage was overturned and both ladies thrown out. Mrs. Evans had her collar bone and two ribs broken, and received a violent shock. She is eighty-five years of age, and is mentally and physically as active as most people in the prime of life. She is attended by Dr. Dillingham, and is rapidly recovering.——Mr. D. W. Emery has been granted a patent for an improved shingle machine.——Col. Thomas Lambard has contracted with the Eastern Railroad to build at once, at his manufactory on the east side of the river, fourteen freight cars. We are very glad that Mr. Lambard has secured this contract and we trust he will receive enough orders to keep his factory running on full time, for there is no car manufactory in the United States that builds cars superior to those constructed by Mr. Lambard.——On Saturday an elegant new passenger car, built in the Maine Central Railroad shops in this city, under the direction of the master car builder, Mr. Charles W. Kenniston, was placed upon the road. This car was a model, and was built at a much less cost than one of similar workmanship, could be purchased at any car manufactory in the country.——Mr. John Dulon has leased of Friend John D. Lang his wharf in the rear of the Journal office; he will extend the wharf into the river fifteen feet, and erect upon it a coal shed and will carry on the coal business.——Mr. Swain who has leased the Parrott, Bradbury & Chase wharf is erecting upon it a building one hundred and fifty feet long by fifty wide, capable of holding 3000 tons of coal.——Rev. Mr. Curtis has been granted by his parishioners a vacation of four months.——We regret to learn that Mr. Enoch Libby contemplates retiring from business. Owing to the death of his brother, with whom he has been associated in business for thirty-three years, Mr. Libby does not feel like carrying on the business alone, and so proposes to retire. The Libby brothers won an enviable reputation for fair dealing and strict integrity in this community, where they have for so many years carried on the grocery business.——Hot weather has come. It was 94° in the shade at one o'clock Tuesday.——The old Unitarian Church is to be transformed into a barn and occupy a place on the Leonard Farm at the top of Winthrop Street Hill.——Mr. W. S. Badger, who has been for the past two weeks confined to his house by a severe attack of nervous rheumatic fever, was able to ride out on Tuesday, and will soon be able to again attend to business.——The Assessors have completed the taking of the valuation of the city for this Municipal year. They have carefully examined each and every piece of real estate and re-valued it, and have given to their work considerate judgment and painstaking labor.——Mr. Jefferson Clark lost from the excessive heat on Tuesday a valuable ox.

CITY AFFAIRS. At the regular monthly meeting for May it was ordered that all taxes assessed upon the polls, and the real and personal estates in the city, assessable April 1, 1879, shall be payable Aug. 8, 1879; and that there shall be allowed a discount of seven per cent. on all taxes voluntarily paid on or before that date. All taxes remaining unpaid Aug. 9, 1879, are to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from and after that date. An order was passed authorizing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to reduce the Atlantic Company to twelve members, and that to be the standard number of men for the company until a hook and ladder truck is purchased for it. The roll of the above named company which was presented. was laid on the table. The Committee on Highways was authorized to examine and accept if they deem it expedient the new granite wall built by Greenlief Haskell, north of arch bridge. An appropriation of $100 for meeting the expenses of Decoration Day was allowed. George Doughty was appointed and confirmed Superintendent of Burials. A petition signed by J. H. Williams and others, asking that one of the steam fire engines owned by the city be placed on the east side of the river, was referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Quinby, Walker and Mitchell.

The Committee on Finance recommended the following appropriations and the report was accept: For State Tax, $19,541-60; County Tax, $7,687.37; Support of Schools, $6,250.00; Highways on East Side, $3,250.00; Highways on West Side, $4,250-00; Snow bills for East Side, $1,000.00; Snow bills for West Side, $1,000.00; Permanent Improvements, $2,500.00; New Streets, $1,800.00; Reduction of City Debt, $2,400 00; Support of the Poor, $6,000.00; Police and Rent of Lock-up, $2,300.00; Interest on City Debt, $19,000.00; Discount on Texas (7 per cent.) $7,000.00; Fire Department, $3,000.00; City Officers' Salaries, $3,600.00; Abatement of Taxes, $2,000.00; Contingent Expenses, $2,000.00; Printing, $300-00; Lighting Streets, $1,800.00; Sanford Legacy, $90.00.

The report of the City Treasurer for the month of April shows that the receipts were $5,570.60, and the disbursements $6,-011.43. The cash in the treasury is $440.83.

At a special meeting of the Board on Monday evening the report of the committee on reduction of salaries being taken up, the following compensations were voted: Treasurer and Collector, 1 per cent. of taxes collected; City Physician, including medicines, $100; Board of Assessors, $500; Street Commissioner, Western District, $150; Street Commissioner, Eastern District, $150; City Auditor, $25; Supervisor of Schools, $300; Chairman Overseers of Poor, $100; Second Overseer, $40; Third Overseer, $40; Chief Engineer, $100; First Assistant, $50; Second Assistant $50; Engineer of steamer Cushnoc, $100; Engineer of steamer Dr. Hill, $100; Driver of Fire Dep't Horses, $480; Keeper of Kennebec Bridge, $200; Ringer of Bell, $100; Keeper of City Clock, $25; Each horse on highways per diem, $1.00; Labor on Highways per hour, 12 1-2 cents; The portions of the report relating to salaries of City Marshal and night watchmen, City Solicitor and City Clerk were laid on the table.

Upon the petition that one of the steam fire engines belonging to the city be placed on the east side of the river, two reports were submitted by the committee to which the matter was referred, a majority signed by Aldermen Quinby and Mitchell recommending the granting of the petition, and a minority report signed by Aldermen Walker. The Board refused to allow one of the steamers to be kept across the river, by substituting the minority report by the following vote:

YEAS—Aldermen Fowler, Walker, Townsend, North—4.

NAYS—Aldermen Hobbs, Mitchell, Quinby—3.

Stephen A. Russell was chosen to take care of the city clocks. The sum of $100 was appropriated to be paid the Augusta Water Co. for water for sprinkling State Street during the summer. The Mayor and the Committee on Fire Department were authorized to contract with the Augusta Water Co. for water in case of fires and for other purposes, for a series of years, if thought expedient. The Mayor and Chief Engineer were authorized to contract for building a platform west of the Engine House, on Bridge St., for the sprinkler and carts when not in use, in order that the same may be kept out of the street.

TRIAL OF REV. DR. TALMAGE. During the past six weeks the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, a Presbyterian clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been on trial before the Presbytery upon the charge of deceit and untruthfulness, and it closed last week, resulting in the doctor's acquittal. The final vote was 25 against the charges and specifications, 16 in favor of sustaining entire, and four sustaining them in part. Dr. Talmage cannot gain much comfort from this acquittal, and it is very evident that the trial has not been productive of any good. This body assumed to act as "the court of the Lord Jesus Christ," but judging from the daily reports of its proceedings, its conduct would disgrace the riotous action of a ward caucus. The bickerings and jealousies and passions that the members of the Presbytery have displayed have certainly done the cause of Christianity no good, and were such proceedings to attend a congress or legislative body, the actors would receive a severe reprimand from the people. The world have a right to expect that the members of such a court should at least be governed by the courtesies which exist among gentlemen.

A SERIOUS FIRE. On Saturday afternoon the house, two barns and other outbuildings belonging to Elijah McFarland, and situated in Augusta, on the Belfast road, about six miles out from this city, were totally destroyed by fire. With the exception of the cattle, hogs, etc., nearly everything contained in the barns and sheds, including four tons of hay, a wagon and cart, a mowing machine and other farming implements, a large lot of shingles for covering the barns, and a large lot of wood for the year were destroyed. Through the efforts of Mrs. McFarland and the neighbors, almost the entire contents of the house were saved. Mr. McFarland was in the city when the fire occurred, but on his way home learned of the calamity which had befallen him. He places his loss at $2500, but upon his property there is an insurance of some $1600. Mr. McFarland has the sympathy of the entire community in his misfortune. He has not got a lazy bone in his body, is full of pluck and will rebuild at once.

CELEBRATION. The members of the Legislature of 1851, who voted for the original Maine Liquor Law, together with all other friends of the temperance cause and prohibition in the State and out of it, who were anxious for the passage of that law, and who boldly defended it, after it was enacted are invited to meet in convention in Granite Hall, in this city, on Monday the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., it being the twenty-eighth anniversary of the signing of the Maine Liquor Law by Gov. Hubbard, to take counsel together as to what further measures it is necessary to adopt for the effectual crushing out of the last remnant of the liquor traffic from the State.

FARMERS SHOULD SEE the Champion before suffering themselves to be talked into buying an inferior machine. The Champion Company is the heaviest concern in America. They are building 40,000 machines for this season's trade. These are simply facts.

KENNEBEC COUNTY ITEMS. Something more than 1000 tons of coal was received at Hallowell last week. Messrs. Leigh & Wingate received a cargo of 243 tons by the sch. Hyue; S. Currier and Son have received three cargoes: the Douglass Haynes, now loading with Granite, brought in 286 tons, the Oregon 125 tons, and the Ira D. Sturgis 350 tons.——A Sampson and Sons of Hallowell are loading the schooner Chilo Chilcott with oil-cloth trimming, consigned to Boston parties, who use the same in manufacture of heavy wrapping paper. The same firm has been loading a vessel in Gardiner with shooks and slates to be sent to their carpet factories in New York.——The stable and house of Charles Jewett of Clinton was damaged by fire Friday afternoon to the extent of $500: insured. Mr. Jewett the owner and N. M. Prescot, who were working on the roof were severely burned.——Messrs. Crowell, Bickford and Oscar Savage left Waterville for Leadville, last week. Others, including the family of Mr. C. F. Taylor, are making ready to go. Mr. Taylor, who went there some months ago, and who was severely injured by the overturn of a stage in which he was riding, is now able to attend to business and has opened a store.——The pew owners in the Universalist church at West Waterville are about to remodel their house. It is designed to expend about $1400, only $1000 of which will be assessed upon the pews, as the ladies of the society have generously offered to take upon themselves the carpeting of the house and the cushioning of the pews—estimated at $400. The contemplated changes, when carried out, will effectually take away the "landmarks," as the pews will be circular, a recess put in the rear of the pulpit, and other modern improvements will be introduced.——Mr. Ephraim Towne, of Winslow, one of the oldest residents, who is so far recovered from his accidents as to appear on the street with only one cane, says he remembers no spring so backward as this since the year 1816.——The U. S. steamer Iris, Capt. Johnson, buoy and light house tender, arrived in Hallowell on Thursday afternoon, and will put down channel buoys. She carries fifteen men, all told. The captain has his family with him this trip.——The house of Remington Katon, in Pittson, with contents, was totally destroyed by fire Friday. Insured, $500. The barn was damaged $100; insured $200. Cause, defective flue.——The college boat house of Colby University at Waterville was burned Friday afternoon, together with two boats. Loss unknown; insured. This is the fourth incendiary fire within two weeks.——The City Government of Gardiner has refused to make an appropriation of $50 to assist the Grand Army boys for Decoration day exercises, and in consequence there will be no public demonstration in Gardiner on that day, but the members of the Grand Army will decorate the graves of their fallen comrades in a private manner.——J. A. Downs of South Vassalboro,' purchased last week of Luther Pierce of Branch Mills, eleven lambs, dropped from January to March, that weighed, dressed, 330 pounds, for which he paid $60.——Saturday night the porch of the dwelling in Litchfield owned and occupied by Messrs. John and Benjamin Woodbury and their sister, was discovered to be on fire. Miss Woodbury had lately fractured her hip, and the time consumed in removing her, made it impossible to do anything towards extinguishing the fire, or to remove anything except some valuable papers from the house. The flames quickly spread to the out-buildings, from which only the live-stock could be removed. They lost their house, a large two-story building, one barn, carriage house, wood house, corn barn and hot house, with a large stock of hay, grain, apples, potatoes, wood, farming tools, household furniture, &c. The loss cannot be less than $2,500 to $3,000, on which was an insurance of $500 only.

CONGRESS. In the Senate Wednesday of last week the Army bill was given a second reading; it was left as the unfinished business of the Senate; a long debate took place on the resolution to reopen the question of the title of Senator Kellogg to his seat; the Republicans offered numerous amendments to the pending resolution, but they were all, with one exception, rejected; the resolution was passed.

The Senate passed the House bill on Thursday to admit 750 boys in the Navy annually; the question of giving Spruille Braden a place among the ensigns of the Navy was debated at much length; Senator Morgan advocated the Army bill in a speech three and a half hours long. In the House, the bill to enforce the Eight-Hour law was killed by a vote of 52 to 103; the Silver bill was debated by Mr. Fisher, Mr. Kelley, Mr. Mills and Mr. Chittenden; Mr. Kimmel offered an amendment that the silver dollar contain 400 grains.

In the Senate Friday, the Army bill was taken up, and Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Blaine and Mr. Chandler made speeches; the bill passed by a vote of 33 to 23. In the House, several bills to remove political disabilities being taken up were passed. Mr. Cox suggested that there be a general amnesty bill; thereupon a very animated colloquy took place between Mr. Cox and Mr. Conger; Mr. Weaver spoke at length on the Silver bill.

On Saturday the Senate took up the legislative bill and Mr. Hill of Georgia addressed the Senate at length and was briefly replied to by Senators Chandler and Windom. At the expiration of the morning hour the House resumed consideration of the Warner silver bill, and was addressed by Mr. Kelley in favor of the bill and by Mr. Reed of Maine in opposition to the measure.

On Monday the legislative appropriation bill was taken up and Messrs. Windom and Coke addressed the Senate. In the House a large number of bills were introduced and referred. A message was received from the President vetoing the military bill. The message asserts that the power of the federal authority to employ troops to preserve the peace is not to be interfered with, and that the bill is an intrusion of State supervision, amounting in spirit and tendency to State supremacy. The message was entered upon the journal.

The House then proceeded to vote on the proposition to suspend the rules and pass the army appropriation bill (being the same as the regular House-bill, with the 6th and 9th sections stricken out.

The motion was rejected by a party vote.

In the Senate on Tuesday the Legislative appropriation bill was considered, and the Senate refused to strike out the provision which provides for the immediate payment of arrearages of pensions, and directs the secretary of the treasury to issue immediately ten millions of legal tender currency now in the treasury, kept as special for the redemption of fractional currency.

In the House the question of passing the military interference bill over the President's Veto was submitted, and the bill failed to receive a passage, not two-thirds voting in favor.

MICAH UPTON, who died in Norway last week, was born in North Reading, Mass., Dec. 23, 1781, and was, therefore, in his 98th year. His father, Amos Upton, came with his family to Norway in 1790, when there were but few settlers there. He married first in 1809, Polly Patch, and second in 1812, Mary Cordwell. He has been for several years the last survivor of his father's family, and has lived with his son Uriah H. Upton, on the old homestead, which is one of the best farms in Oxford county. He was an excellent farmer, active, industrious and prudent, and a man of intelligence and good habits. He was a slight built man—only five feet and six inches tall—but possessed of great powers of endurance. He has witnessed many changes in his town, county and State, since he first came here nearly ninety years ago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TROTTING HORSE BREEDERS. Among the many entries for the stakes of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders which closed May 1st, we notice the following entries of Maine horses, for the fall meeting of 1882. Foals of 1878: Gen. Wm. S. Tilton, Togus, ch. filly, Garafilia, by Constellation, dam by Sandy River, son of Eaton; Daniel A. Cony of this city, blk. filly, Galaxy, by Constellation, dam by Lancaster. Foals of 1877: W. F. Peva of this city, bay colt Fergus, by Constellation, dam's pedigee untraced.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE. The Methodist East Maine Conference, which has been in session several days at Dover, closed on Monday, after making the following appointments for the ensuing year.

BANGOR DISTRICT—W. W. MARSH, PRESIDING ELDER.

Bangor, First Church, H. W. Bolton; 2d Church, C. Stone; Hampden, C. A. Southard; W. Hampden and Cole's Corner. Supplied by L. A. Gould; Winterport and Monroe, C. E. Springer; Brewer and Eddington, A. L. Townsend; Orono and Veazie, J. A. L. Rich; Upper Stillwater and Argyle, J. Tinling; Dixmont and Plymouth, R. N. Meservey; Newport, Palmyra and Detroit, B. B. Byron; Lincoln and Mattawamkeag, I. W. H. Wharff; Pittsfield, Hartland and St. Albans, A. Prince; Harmony and Wellington, Supplied by N. Turner; Exeter, Corinna and Stetson, D. B. Holt; Corinth and E. Corinth, C. B. Dunn; Carmel, Etna and Levant, A. Bragdon; Dexter and Ripley, J. Morse; Dover, C. A. Plummer; Brownville, Milo and Williamsburg, D. M. True; Medford, Lagrange and Bradford, J. H. Brunett; Atkins, S. S Gross; Sebec and Bowerbank, W H. Smith; Guilford and Sangerville, W. T. Jewett; Patten and Sherman, E. S. Skinner; Houlton and Hodgdon, S. S. Hanscom; Monticello and Lyttleton, ——; Fort Fairfield and Caribou A. W. Anderson; Danforth, Weston and Bancroft, E. A. Glidden; Carroll and Springfield, F. W. Towle; Topsfield and Vanceboro', S. T. Page; Forest City and Jackson Brook, M. Small; D. H. Tribou, Chaplain in the United States navy and member of Hampden Quarterly Conference.

ROCKLAND DISTRICT—J. W. DAY, PRESIDING ELDER.

Rockland, G. R. Palmer; Thomaston, W. H. Williams; South Thomaston, W. Applebee; Friendship, D. P. Thompson; Washington and South Waldoboro', R. O. Tyler; Waldoboro', C. L. Haskell; Damariscotta and Damariscotta Mills, G. W. Hudson; Bristol, J. P. Simonton; Bremen and Round Pond, M. D. Miller; Sheepscot Bridge, S. L. Hanscom; Wiscasset, D. H. Sawyer; Georgetown, J. T. Crosby; Westport and Arrowsic, Supplied by S. Bickmore; East Boothbay, A. J. Clifford; Boothbay, B. C. Wentworth; Southport, D. Smith; Woolwich, W. D. Eldridge; Dresden, M. G. Prescott; East Pittston and Whitefield, To be supplied; Pittston, To be supplied by G. R. Clifford; Windsor and Cross Hill, W. F. Chase; Palermo and Montville, V. R. Penticost; Morrill, Knox and Waldo, G. Pratt; Winslow, Vassalboro' and Riverside, To be supplied; North and East Vassalboro,' S. P. Beale; China, Supplied by W. L. Clifford; Clinton and Burnham, P. E Brown; Unity and Troy, E. H. Sunnicliffe; Union, B. M. Mitchell; Searsmont and Lincolnville, H. Bovnton; Camden, A. Church; Rockport, C. E Libbey; North and West Waldoboro', Supplied by W. Leomond; Washington, G. B. Chadwick; G. A. Crawford, Chaplain in United States navy, and member of Camden Quarterly Conference.

BUCKSPORT DISTRICT—L. D. WARDWELL, PRESIDING ELDER.

Bucksport, C. B. Besse; Bucksport Centre, J. A. Plummer; East Bucksport and Orland, J. Alexander; Orrington, V. P. Wardwell; Orrington Centre, J. A. Morelen; Searsport and North Searsport, T. B. Tupper; Belfast and Northport. T. Gerrish; Castine and West Penobscot, B. S. Arey; Penobscot and Brooksville, Supplied by W. Baldwin; Brooklin, South Brooklin and Brooksville, Supplied by J. W. Strout; Deer Isle, Supplied by S. E. Davis; Surry and Trenton, B. C. Rockwood; Ellsworth, J. H. Moore; Tremont and Cranberry Isle, C. Rogers; Swan's Island, B. F. Stinson, Supplied; Franklin and Eastbrook, J. L. Bridgham; Gouldsboro' and East Sullivan, P. J. Robinson; Millbridge and Steubenville, ——; Crawford, Harrington and Cherryfield, G. G. Winslow; Columbia Falls and Columbia, S. M. Dunton; Addison and Centreville. Supplied by M. F. Bridgham; Machias and Whitneyville, J. Biram; East Machias and Whiting, A. J. Lockhart; Cutler, Supplied by R. M. Wilkins; Lubec, To be supplied; Eastport and Perry. F. D. Handy; Pembroke, R. H. McGowen; Edmunds and South Pembroke, Supplied by C. T. Estabrook: Calais, G. N. Eldridge; Milltown, W. T. Brown; Robinston, Cooper and Charlotte, J. S. Allen; Alexander, Crawford and Westley, Supplied by C. Main; Georgetown, Forsyth, East Maine Conference Seminary; Frank J. Haley, Professor of Maine Conference Seminary; H. H. Clark, Chaplain in the navy.

MASONRY. We give, in addition to the list published last week, the result of the annual elections of the grand bodies of the Masons of Maine. All the Commanderies in the State were represented at the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and the following officers were elected:

Grand Commander, Josiah H. Drummond, Portland; Deputy Grand Commander, John Bird, Rockland; Grand Generalissimo, Edward P. Burnham, Saco; Grand Captain General, Isaac S. Bangs, Waterville; Grand Prelate, Rev. Edwin F. Small, Waterville; Grand Senior Warden, John O. Shaw, Bath; Grand Junior Warden, Chas. B. Morton, Augusta; Grand Treasurer, Charles Fobes, Portland; Grand Recorder, Ira Berry, Portland; Grand Standard Bearer, Wilford J, Fisher. Eastport; Grand Sword Bearer, Philip H. Winslow, Gardiner; Grand Warden, Wm. P. Bailey, Skowhegan; Grand Captain Guards, Warren Phillips, Portland.

The Grand Council—The election of officers of the Grand Council was completed as follows: Grand Chaplain, William E. Gibbs, Portland; Grand Master of Ceremonies, C. C. Hayes, Portland; Grand Captain of the Guard, H. H. Burbank, Saco; Grand Conductor, Denison E. Seymour, Calais; Grand Steward, Charles W. Haney, Belfast; Grand Sentinel, Warren Phillips, Portland.

Order of High Priesthood—President, Oliver Gerrish; Senior Vice President, Josiah H. Drummond; Junior Vice President, Edward P. Burnham; Treasurer, Moses Dodge; Recorder, Stephen Berry; Master of Ceremonies, M. F. King; Conductor, H. H. Burbank, Chaplain, Rev. W. E Gibbs; Steward, Levi A. Gray; Warden, Fessenden I. Day.

The Grand Lodge—Charters were granted to Deering, and Granite Lodge at West Paris, and a dispensation to Naval Lodge at Kittery. The charter surrendered two years ago by Ocean Lodge at Wells, was restored. The surrender of the charter of Mount Hope Lodge was accepted, and Mount Tire'm Lodge at Waterford was allowed to remove to another part of the town. The Grand officers were installed, the following appointments being made:

Corresponding Grand Secretary, Joseph M. Hayes, Bangor; District Deputy Grand Masters, 1, Sabine F. Berry, Houlton, 2, Eliphalet W. French, Eastport, 3, Henry R. Taylor, Machais, 4, John B. Redman Ellsworth. 5, Thomas J. Peakes, Charleston, 6, Frank H. Drummond, Bangor, 7, John P Billings, Clinton. 8. Chas. W. Haney. Belfast, 9, George Roberts, Vinalhaven, 10, J. Fred Sumner. Damariscotta, 11, Henry S. Webster, Gardiner. 12, Frank A. Smith. Waterville, 13, Turner Buswell, Solon, 14, James B. Wescott, Bath, 15. Archie L. Talbot, Lewiston, 16, Goodwin R. Wiley, Bethel, 17, George R Shaw, Portland, 18, Samuel O. Wiley, Fryeburg, 19, Chas. P. Emery, Biddeford. Grand Chaplains, Revs. Charles C. Mason, Kents Hill, Charles C. Vinal, Kennebunk, Charles A. Curtis, Augusta, J. Riley Bowler, Rockland, H. C. Munson, Farmington, Edwin F. Small, Waterville, Edgar W. Preble, Bangor. Grand Marshal, Arlington B. Marston, Bangor; Grand Senior Deacon, George W. Deering, Portland; Grand Junior Deacon, Horace H. Burbank, Saco; Grand Stewards, W. R. G. Estes, Skowhegan, Rotheus E. Paine, Camden, Austin F. Kingsley, East Machias, Fessenden I. Day, Lewiston; Grand Sword Bearer, John S. Derby, Saco; Grand Standard Bearer, William H. Smith. Portland; Grand Pursuivants, Wilford J. Fisher, Eastport, John H. Gordon, Brooks; Grand Lecturer, T. J. Murray, Portland; Grand Organist, George M. Howe, Portland; Grand Tyler, Warren Phillips, Portland.

A PLUCKY WOMAN. There is one woman out in Nebraska who doesn't worry herself about woman's rights. When Alexander W. Randall, former Governor of Wisconsin and afterwards Postmaster General, died a few years ago, he left his widow about $15,-000, which she invested in a cattle ranche in Nebraska. But the ranche, in the hands of an agent, lost money instead of making it, and finally Mrs. Randall made up her mind to go out and take charge of it herself. The result is that her herd is constantly increasing, despite the fact that for several years she has sold $6,000 worth annually, and she bids fair to become one of the richest cattle dealers in the State.

J. H. COLEMAN HAS taken Chandler's old grocery stand, and will continue the business, opening June 1, with an entire new and fresh stock of goods; he would be pleased to see both old and new customers. Call and see him.

Editor's Table.

A welcome package of "musical" music is on hand from Oliver Ditson & Co. "The Dream," by Rubenstein, shows a rich romantic imagination in the composer. "From Home, from Thee," by Christie, is in a quieter vein, but is of the best, as is "It is not Love," by Sullivan, which with "May Delights," an elegant Piano piece by Merkel, constitute two of the many "Gems" of the Musical Record. An easy Mazurka, (No. 36 of the Hiller Album,) and a fine "Spring March," by Parlow, are also noticeable for their beauty.

The Minstrel and Concert troupes are all singing Will L. Thompson's New Song and Chorus, "Golden Years Are Passing By." Send 35 cents to the Publishers, Will L. Thompsons & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

It will be welcome news to all lovers of good literature that the new, beautiful and marvellously cheap Acme Edition of Chamber's Cyclopædia of English Literature is to be completed on June 1. Volume IV. is just issued, and the remaining four volumes are to be issued and delivered at one time on the date stated. The work richly deserves the sale it has obtained; the price has been fixed at $2.00 for the paper (8 vols. complete, nearly 3,500 pages,) $3.00 for cloth, $4.75 for half morocco, gilt top. American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman Street, New York.

The April number of the National Quarterly Review is received and contents noted. The articles are as follows:—"Problems Physical and Metaphysical;" "Jonathan Swift and his Times;" "Temperance as a National Question;" "The Poetry of Atheism;" "France, Her Ninety Years of Probation;" "The Elements of National Finance and Bibliography."

The Sanitarian for May (A. N. Bell, M. D., New York,) opens with a review of Public Health Administration in New York. We have here in the space of nine pages a comprehensive but concise statement of the practical workings of the Health Department in its dealing with unsanitary conditions. While the Department is given credit for much excellent work in the suppression of epidemics, it is, notwithstanding, held responsible by the reviewer for the tolerance of conditions promotive of them. Particularly is this made to appear in regard to over-crowded tenement houses, which, according to citations of the law, the Health Department has the power to prevent. Tenement houses are also made the subject of a leading editorial, disapproving the report of the "Mayor's Committee," and their proposed amendments to the Tenement house Act, now before the legislature, as being alike deficient in practical measures for improvement. Other measures are suggested and examples cited of what other cities have done under similar circumstances, worthy of the attention of all persons interested in the subject.

The fourth volume of the "Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament," by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, has just been issued from the press of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. The Gospel according to St. John receives attention in this volume, and receives the same able and intelligent treatment in the preceding Gospel Records,

We have received numbers 61, 62, 63 and 64 of Zell's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary. These numbers complete this valuable work, which is an encyclopedia of history, biography, geography, science, arts and language. It has been edited by L. Colange, LL. D. The work contains eighteen large and handsome colored maps, and nearly 3,000 engravings; it contains fully as much reading matter as the most elaborate works of its kind published in the United States, while the cost is about one-third of the price. Sixty-four parts at 50 cents each; $37.

The Markets.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

APPLES—Dried 4a6c, evaporated 15a20c; $2 30 per barrel; 50a to $1.00 per bushel.
BEANS—Pea beans $1 65, Yellow Eyes $1 50.
BUTTER—Good butter sells for 15a20c.
CHEESE—New Factory made 7a9½c.
EGGS—10a11c per dozen.
FLOUR—$5 00a9 00 per bbl.
GRAIN—Corn 54a56c; oats 40a45c.
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy $1.60a1.80 per bushel; clover 8a10c per lb; alsike 20c a25c per lb.; red top 20c per bushel.
HAY—$12 00a14 00.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 20a25c per box.
HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 5a5½c dividing on 70 lbs; calf skins 11a11c; lamb skins 50a80c; deacons 25c; shearlings 10a 15c.
LIME AND CEMENT—90c per cask for lime, $1 75 for cement.
NATIVE CRANBERRIES—$2 00 per bush.
MAPLE SYRUP—70a90c.
MEAL—Corn 54a56c; rye $1 00.
PRODUCE—Potatoes 90ca$1 per bush.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8a9c; beef per side 6a8c: ham 8a11c; fowls 10a12c; spring lambs 7a9c; spring chickens 12a15c.
SHORTS—$1 00 per hundred pounds.
WOOL—Washed 28c; unwashed 22c.
WOOD—Soft mill wood $1 75a2 25 per cord delivered in the city.
COAL—Stove and Egg $5 75a6 50.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

Amount of stock at market—Cattle 4011; Sheep and Lambs 7693; Swine 8098; number Western Cattle 3792; Eastern Cattle 103; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 116.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. Live Weight—Extra quality $5 62½a6 00; first quality $5 25a5 50; second quality $4 75 a5 12½; third quality $4 35a4 62½; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 75a4 12½.

Brighton Hides 6½c per lb; Brighton Tallow 5a5½c per lb; Country Hides 6a6c per lb; Country Tallow 4a4½c per lb; Calf Skins 10c per lb; Sheep and Lamb Skins $1a1 25 each; dried Lamb Skins 50a75c each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	No.	Price.	Live wt.	Average weight.
A N Monroe	27	5 65	L W	1382
do	20	5 60	L W	1395
do	25	5 62½	L W	1373
do	53	5 40	L W	1266
do	37	5 55	L W	1394
do	34	5 45	L W	1163
do	21	5 05	L W	1094
do	16	5 25	L W	1030
A White	16	5 55	L W	1398
do	9	5 30	L W	1300
E Farrell	10	5 50	L W	1200
do	31	5 65	L W	1300
do	5	5 75	L W	1050
J A Hathaway,	31	5 40	L W	1300
do	49	5 37½	L W	1201
do	51	5 20	L W	1184
J B Cook & Co.	42	5 70	L W	1520
do	9	5 25	L W	1250
C Leavitt & Son	14	5 75	L W	1364
do	9	5 37¾	L W	1110
do	11	5 65	L W	1225
J Stetson & Co.	12	5 45	L W	1145
do	17	5 45	L W	1224
do	17	5 55	L W	1453

The supply of live stock for shipments to the English markets for the past week has been large, consisting in most instances of the best grades of Beef Cattle and Sheep. There were but a few Cattle brought in from the North or Maine. During the summer months or until later in the season there are but a few Cattle brought into market except those which come from the West.

Working Oxen—There were but a few pairs of Working Oxen brought in from Maine and the trade for workers has been very quiet, a few pairs each week being all the market will require. We quote sales: 1 pair girth 7 ft 2 in, L W 3400 lbs, $152; 1 pair girth 7 ft 4 in, L W 3400 lbs, $145; 1 pair girth 6 ft 8 in, L W 2900 lbs, $117; 1 pair girth 6 ft 8 in, L W 2900 lbs, $117; 1 pair girth 6 ft 9 in, L W 2900 lbs, $125;

Milch Cows—Extra $45a70; Ordinary $20 a38 per head; Springers $18a45; Farrow Cows $11a26 per head. Most of the cow offered in market were of a common grade.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the west cost full as much as those brought in one week ago, 6a7c per lb landed at Brighton. Several hundred were shipped per steamer for the English markets.

Store Cattle—But few in market and not much call for them. Nearly all the small cattle that were in a fair condition were bought up to slaughter.

Swine—Store Pigs, wholesale 5½c; retail 5½a6½c; Fat Hogs, 4½a4¾c per lb.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

APPLES—$2 00a2 50 per bbl; dried 3a5c per lb.
BUTTER—20a23c for family; store 10a15c per lb.
BEANS—Pea $1 50a1 75; Yellow Eyes $1 75a1 85.
FISH—Large shore $3 50a3 75; Large bank $3 75a4 25; small $2 75a3 00; pollock $2 25a2 75; haddock $1 75a2 00; herring 3 50a4 50 per bbl; scaled 18a22c per box; mackerel per bbl—bay No. 1 to No. 2, 86 75a14 50; shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $3 25 a17 00.
FLOUR—Superfine $3 75a4 25; Spring X and XX $5 00a5 75; Michigan Winter X and XX $4 75a5 75; Patent spring wheat $7 75a8 75; St. Louis X and XX to best $5 25a6 75.
GRAIN—Corn 47a48c; bag lots 52a53c per bush; oats 40a40 fine feed $22 00a22 00 per ton; shorts $20 00 per ton.
HAY—Loose $10 00a13 00 per ton; pressed $10 00a13; straw $7 00a9 00 per ton.
LARD—Per tierce 6¾a6¾c per lb; per keg 6¾a7; pail 8¾a9½c.
PLASTER—White per ton $3 00; blue $2 75; ground in bbls $7 00a7 50; calcined in bbls $2 25a2 25.
PRODUCE—Beef side 6a9c; veal none; mutton 6a8c; chickens 10a12c; turkeys 12½a15c; eggs 12a13c; potatoes $1 00a1 00 per bush.
PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef $10 50a 12 50; pork backs $13 25a13 50; clear $12 25a12 50; mess $11 50a12 25; hams 8¼a 11¼c per lb; round hogs none.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, May 14.

New California Wool is now coming forward and some small instalments have been received from Texas, Kentucky and fat sheep Wool from the West. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been 200,000 lbs from 32a34c for X and XX; 35a 36c for No 1 and 36a37c for XXX; 337,000 lbs New York, Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces at 29a33c; 125,000 lbs combing and delaine fleeces at 32a33c for unwashed and 24a30c for unwashed; 150,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces at 17a27c; 40,000 sorts, part at 25c; 625,000 lbs super and X pulled at 23a39c; 250,000 lbs California at 16¼a28c for spring and 10¾a16c for fall; 10,000 lbs tub washed at 30a36c; 30,000 lbs scoured at 22a60c; 40,000 lbs noils at 20a 45c; and 1,500 lbs sundries at 21a30c per lb.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, May 12.

HOGS—receipts 9,000 head; shipments 6,000 head; market opened dull and 5a10c lower, closing firmer and in good demand; mixed packing 3 253 45; choice heavy 3 50 a3 55; Philadelphia's 3 60.

CATTLE—receipts 3 300 head; shipments 2,200 head; the market is firm except for stockers and feeders, which are weak at 2 50a4 00; some choice for export at 5 25a530; good to extra shipping 4 70a 4 90; common to fair 4 00a4 50; butchers 2 40a4 60.

SHEEP—receipts 130 head; shipments 230 head; slow and unchanged.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 14.

Money loaned at 3a3 per cent. on call, closing at 2½a3 per cent.

Sterling, 487¼a487½ for long, and 488¾a 489 for short sight.

Carrying rates, 1a2; borrowing rates 3½.

United States Sixes,	1881,	(reg)	106⅞
"	"	(coup)	106⅞
"	New 5's,	(reg)	103½
"	"	(coup)	103½
"	New 4½	(reg)	105¾
"	"	(coup)	107
"	New 4's	(reg)	102¼
"	"	(coup)	102¾
"	Pacific 6's, '95		124

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, May 10.

APPLES—$2 50a3 00 per bbl.
BEANS—Yellow Eyes $1 40a1 50 per bush; Pea $1 00a1 40.
BUTTER—12a20c per lb.
EGGS—10a11c per doz.
HAY—$10a12 per ton; pressed $9a12.
GRAIN—Oats 35a38c per bush; corn 50a 54c.
POTATOES—Potatoes are selling at 85a$1 per bush.
PROVISIONS—Pork 12 50a14 50 per b bl; sound hog 5½a6c per lb; fresh beef per ride 6a9c; lamb 6a8c; mutton 6a7c.
HIDES AND SKINS—Lamb skins 75a75c each; hides 5c per lb; veal skin 10a12c per lb.
WOOL—Fleece wool 30a38c per lb.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, May 14.

FLOUR—We quote sales of Western superfine at $2 75a3 00; common extras at $3 75a4 25; Wisconsin extras at $4a4 50; and Minnesota extras at $4 00a5 75 per bbl, including choice bakers' brands. In Winter Wheats there have been sales at $4 75a 5 25 for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $5 00 a6 00 for Illinois, and $5 50a6 95 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite family brands. Patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been selling at $6 25a 8 25; and Patent winter wheats at $6a7 50 per bbl. Southern is scarce and wheats quite nominal. Corn Meal has been in fair demand at $2 20a2 35 per bbl. In Rye Flour the sales have been in small lots at $3 00a3 50 per bbl. Oat Meal has been in fair demand at $4 00a4 75 per bbl for common, and $5 00a5 50 per bbl for favorite and fancy brands. Buckwheat has been selling at $1 90a2 00 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Corn have been considerable, but were mostly engaged ahead, and stocks on the market are still quite small. The sales of mixed and yellow have been at 46½a48c per bush, closing dull. Oats are quite firm and have been in demand, with sales of No. 1 and extra whites at 39a42c; No. 2 white, at 37½a38½c; and No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed at 36a73½c per bush. In Rye the sales have been in small lots at 62a65c per bush. Shorts have been scarce and wanted, but Feed and Middlings have been very little inquired for. The sales have been at $15 00a15 50, per ton, and Middlings at $15 00a15 50 per ton. In Barley there have been sales of 4,000 bushels No. 2 Canada Bay at 95c, and 3,000 bushels six-rowed State at 86c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is rather dull and prices are easier, and we quote prime at $9 00a9 50; mess at $10 75a11, and clear and extra clear at $11 50a12 50 per bbl, as to quality. The sales of Beef have been at $9 50a10 50 per bbl, for mess and extra mess, and $11a11 50 for family. Lard at 6¼ a7 per lb. for city and and Western, including steam and kettle rendered.

PRODUCE. White Beans have been in demand, and we notice a firmer feeling. Sales of choice Pea at $1 40a1 45, and fair to good $1 30a1 35 per bush. Choice mediums are in steady demand at $1 30a1 35; and Yellow Eyes at $1 70a1 90 per bushel. Onions have been selling at $4 00a4 50 per bbl for native and $1 60 per crate for Bermuda. Green Apples are firm, and have been in fair demand at $2a2 50 per bbl. Dried Apples are quiet and the sales confined to small lots. Maple Sugar is plenty and has been in moderate demand at 10a11c per lb for choice cakes, and 7a8c per lb in tub and pails. Maple Syrup is dull at 70c per gal for the best.

HAY. There is a firmer feeling for Hay and prices are higher. The sales have been at $16a17 for choice Easteon and Northern; and poor and medum grades at $9a15 per ton. In Rye straw the sales have been at $13a14 per ton, an advance on last week.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK CITY, May 14.

CHEESE. It has been a good many months since the market for Cheese was in as healthy a condition as it is now. Stocks of old have been reduced to a very small compass, not half enough new arrives to supply the demand. Prices, it is true, still rule low, but they are better than they were last week. If the making could have been put off some time yet, new cheese would have started in much better, but it was deferred much longer than in the past, and next year we may hope for still better things in this. We quote Fancy Sept. and Oct. Cheese 8a8½, and scarce; fine, 5a6c; fair to good, 3a4c; 6½c is quoted as top for new, but more has been obtained; they are worth 6½a7c for finest and will be dearer; fair to good 4a6; all qualities are wanted.

BUTTER. As we anticipated the Butter market has changed for the better. It is possible the lowest prices of the season have been seen. Creamery is firm at 18a 19c. Dairy 15a16c; for fine, 12a14c; good factory, 12a13c; low trades, 5a10c.

THE two methods of treating diphtheria with chlorate of potash and hydrate of chloral have been combined by Dr. Cesare Ciattaglia of Rome, and, as he claims with remarkable success. He dissolves a drachm of hydrate of chloral in five drachms of glycerine, and applies it to the false membranes three or four times a day, by means of a camel's hair brush. Of the chlorate of potash he gives from two and a half to four drachms a day, dissolved in four and a half ounces of water, to children of from three to six years, and an ounce to adults. With these medicines he always combines a tonic and restorative diet.

"I DONT WANT THAT STUFF." Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.

THE TORTURES OF NEURALGIA.

These are being mitigated, and in a large number of cases wholly removed, by the use of "Compound Oxygen," the new revitalizing agent which is now attracting such wide attention. Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen" sent free. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO. 52 9

Special Notices.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 1y8

FOR PARTICULARS REGARDING AN INVESTMENT OF $1,

PROMISING A RETURN of a SUM AS HIGH AS $15,000,

ADDRESS WILLIAMSON & CO., 5124* 599 Broadway, New York City.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar powder, made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine districts of France. As all experienced house-keeper writes that, although she has to pay a few pennies more for the "Royal," finds that it goes much farther and works much better than saleratus, soda, or cream of tartar.

☞ Most of the Cream of Tartar of commerce is adulterated with Alum, Terra Alba &c. Doctors pronounce Alum most dangerous to health; it costs but 3c. a pound, Cream of Tartar over 30c. The Royal Baking Powder is recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr Mott, New York; Dr. S. Dana Hayes, Boston. Sold only in cans. All Grocers.

☞ Baking Powder should never be sold in paper packages, as it becomes stale and deteriorates upon exposure to the atmosphere. 1y38

Married.

In this city May 12 Charles F Saben to Abbie M Merrill.
In Amherst N S May 1 Theophilus Pearl of Truro N S to Jane Ryan.
In Appleton May 1 Fred Peare to Mary E Linscott.
In Bath May 7 Edward H Jay to Sarah J Risley
In Belfast April 24 Bancroft Wyman to Mrs Betsey L Carver.
In Bethel May 1 Isaac Wardwell to Lillia G Flint both of Albany.
In Boston April 23 Caleb D Jordan of Saco to Lizzie H Macdonald; April 30 Otis T Banks of Biddeford to Emma G Chase of Saco
In Bradford April 27 J A Shackley of Hudson to Emma Wade; May 1 George Elden to Alice A Vose.
In Bridgton April 26 Will Hurtley to Viola N Fields.
Bristol May 1 Webber F Bearce to Mary I Kelley of Boothbay
In Bristol R I Chas Card to Mary A Cobb of Winthrop.
In Camden April 28 Capt Minot E French to Phebe J C French both of Lincolnville.
In Charlottetown P E I May 3 John Saunders to Margaret Campbell.
In Clinton May 1 Geo W Call of Pittsfield to Arobine Means of Burnham.
In Corinville May 1 James C Perkins to Sadie L Merrill; Frank C Folsom to Lizzie H Peables.
In Cutler April 23 John E Warren to Ida E Dennison.
In Dexter May 4 John Scales of Guilford to Hattie A Mudgett.
In Durham May 4 Amos Bailey of Palmyra to Sophia Clough of Brunswick.
In East Machias April 30 Frederick L Chase to Carrie E Ryan.
In Exeter May 3 H V Messenger to Alice Kelley.
In Hampden May 3 Capt Joel H Hopper of St George to Mary E Alden; May 6 Albert Conant to Zelda M Low both of Winterport.
In Harrison May 1 George H Green of Otisfield to Lizzie F Buck.
In Hollis May 3 Wm H Eaton to Sarah J Meserve both of Buxton.
In Hallowell May 12 Geo E Spaulding to Alvenia Wright of Magog P Q.
In Lewiston April 26 Wm S Thorne of Auburn to Flora E Burgess of East Livermore; May 4 Edward O Wellman to Lila O Leonard; April 29 Geo Barr to Laura E Osborn.
In Litchfield May 4 Joseph Goodwin to Clara E Woodbury.
In Lubec April 12 Andrew Guptil to Ella Wormell.
In Mechanic Falls May 5 Rev H S Whitman to Susie F Warren.
In Middleboro N S May 4 Wm A Rindress to Elizabeth Ouderkirk.
In Norridgewock May 1 Benj S Collins of North Anson to Flora G Parlin.
In North Anson May 4 James H McKeenan of Augusta to Emma F Thompson.
In Oaklands Cal Jan 16 Wm H Stelzer of San Francisco to Louisa J Merrill of Gardiner.
In Orrington May 5 John King to Mrs Betsey Birce.
In Portland May 8 John Soule of Cape Elizabeth to Ada J Best.
In Pittston May 1 Herbert E McFadden of Richmond to Lizzie E Frost.
In Rockland May 3 Ambrose Mills to Ada F Blackington; May 5 Fred W Shibbles of Thomaston to Mary M Spaulding; May 1 Robert Elwell to Annie M Shea both of St George.
In Rumford April 12 Allen S Bixby to Hannah M Hall.
In Sedgwick April 28 Avery Anderson to Lizzie F Staples.
In South Berwick April 19 Chas H Dore to Mary L Blaisdell both of Rollingsford N H.
In Thomaston April 24 Eben Feyley to Lillie Young.
In Waldo May 3 Daniel O Linekin of Knox to Nettie F Bointon of Morrill.
In Waldoboro May 7 Hudson Sides to Nancy Benner; May 4 Alfred R Sampson to Julia A Wallace.
In Waterville April 29 H A Gifford to E H Goodwin both of Fairfield.
In Wayne May 3 James M Moulton to Sadie B Stinchfield of Leeds.
In Winterport May 1 Daniel H Perkins to Caro E Davis; May 4 Sylvanus Chase to Cora E Davis.

Died.

In this city May 9 Abby Cony daughter of the late Governor Cony and wife of Frank A Sturgis of Philadelphia aged 28 years; May 6 John Murphy aged 28 years; May 8 Venia May Waggatt aged 3 years.
In Albany April 24 John Marshall aged 64 years; April 25 Mrs Nancy L Andrews aged 34 years.
In Albany Mt Stewart P E I April 22 Mrs John McDonald aged 75 years.
In Athens April 14 Geo Beal aged 53 years.
In Auburn May 3 Lizzie M Dyer aged 19 days; Joseph G Grant aged 30½ years; May 4 Mrs Margaret Jordan aged 82½ years; May 8 Mrs Emma A Metcalf aged 18½ years.
In Bangor May 3 Chas H Klatte aged 6 months; May 5 Mrs Nancy Wentworth aged 73 years; Mrs Eliza A K Boden aged 61 years; May 8 Elizabeth C Barnes aged 11½ years.
In Bath May 4 Alexander Pelton aged 87½ years; Austin Jones aged 77½ years; May 10 Mrs Charlotte W Richardson formerly of West Bath aged 74 years.
In Belfast May 1 Mrs Ann M Angier aged 57 years; May 3 Lemuel H Palmer aged 70 years; May 4 Mrs Sarah J Parker aged 37 years; May 5 Mrs Mary H Walton aged 70½ years, April 27 Clara A Smith aged 19½ years
In Benton May 4 Washington Williams aged 68 years.
In Bethel April 24 Arabella Kimball aged 10½ years.
In Black Pond Lot 46 P E I April 26 Mrs Flora C Sutherland aged 81 years.
In Bridgton May 5 Mrs Sophia Estelle aged 78 years; Mrs Joanna G Littlefield aged 75½ years.
In Buxton April 19 Mrs Mary Sands aged 78 years.
In Canaan April 21 Albert C Cone aged 25 years.
In Cape Elizabeth May 6 Mrs Annie A Willard aged 23½ years.
In Cape Neddick April 14 Bertha T Merrow aged 13 years.
In Cape Tormentine April 3 Geo L Clarke of Cape Traverse aged 19 years.
In China May 5 Nellie Hanson aged 6 years.
In Clinton April 24 Ada E Hodges aged 12 years; May 5 Rev Andrew Jaquith aged 77 years.
In Denmark May 1 Marianne Berry aged 31 years.
In Detroit May 2 Mrs Amada R Clement aged 63 years.
In Dix Island May 4 John O Atwood aged 22½ years.
In Dover April 18 Dea Daniel Wadlin aged 85½ years; April 25 Carrie M Reed aged 4½ years.
In East Machias April 26 Mrs Olivia Gooch aged 36½ years.
In Eastport April 29 Johnnie P Brennan aged 9½ years; May 3 James Berry aged 67 years; E Francis Webber aged 51 years; April 26 Mrs Mary A Carnes aged 45 years.
In East Vassalboro May 2 Hartford Bragg.
In Eden April 29 Capt Seth Hopkins aged 88 years.
In Farmington April 28 Frankie G Johnson aged 3 years; Mrs Susan Holley aged 88½ years; April 29 Mrs Lonia P Merrill aged 41½ years.
In Farmington Falls May 1 Mrs Lydia P Fredericks aged 68 years.
In Freedom April 30 Mrs Esther Hustis aged 74 years.
In Freeman April 10 Ianthe Fassett aged 49 years.
In Gardiner April 28 Sarah H Perkins aged 64½ years.
In Glenburn May 8 George Z French aged 41 years.
In Halifax N S April 26 Mrs Mary Godkin.
In Harpswell May 2 Charles Blake aged 74 years.
In Holden May 3 Michael Heffernan aged 68 years.
In Jackson May 1 John Maddocks aged 21 years.
In Jefferson May 1 Mrs Mary C Goldthwait aged 73 years; Alden Hilton aged 76 years.
In Kennebunk Depot April 24 Abel Knight aged 75 years.
In Leadville Col April 8 Amos M Mathews formerly of Stockton aged 43 years.
In Levant May 3 Frederick H Manley aged 19½ years.
In Lewiston May 4 Mrs Gertie E McNelly aged 20 years; April 30 Mrs Kate F Borthwick aged 33 years.
In Limington April 22 Watson Dyer aged 92½ years.
In Lincoln May 5 Edward E Goodwin aged 5 months.
In Lincolnville May 4 Levi Calderwood aged 74½ years.
In Livermore Falls April 21 Mrs Julia W Dopen aged 40½ years.
In Livermore Cal Jan 8 Lyman Daniels M D formerly of Paris.
In Marion May 1 Mrs Maggie D Smith aged 45 years.
In Maysville April 26 Ida M Thompson aged 15 years.
In Minot May 4 Robert Wells aged 76 years.
In Newcastle May 4 Mrs Elsie Henry aged 87½ years.
In Norridgewock April 8 Mrs Rebecca Haynes aged 85 years; April 9 Allen M Nutting aged 16 years; April 17 Tilei Fennel.
In North Gorham May 2 Hugh M Plummer aged 66½ years.
In North Paris May 4 Sylvanus Dunham aged 81 years.
In Norway May 7 Micah Upton aged 97½ years.
In Orrington May 4 Capt Samuel Trask aged 75½ years.
In Otis May 1 Mrs Abigail Salisbury aged 73 years.
In Palermo May 6 Hillman Worthing aged 70½ years.
In Perry April 30 David Pottle aged 81½ years.
In Phipsburg May 2 John Wallace aged 22 years.
In Portland May 2 Mrs Sarah Brooks aged 70½ years; May 9 Increase S Sargent aged 76 years; May 7 Mrs Annie A Worcester aged 40 years; May 6 Mrs Ellen M Chase aged 61 years; May 5 Mary C Haynes aged 72 years; Geo E Taylor aged 64 years; May 4 Albert Smith aged 59 years; May 3 Jeremiah Hobbs of Falmouth aged 82 years; Ellen Mehan aged 20 years.
In Presque Isle April 20 Della E Spooner aged 24½ years
In Rockland May 1 Jerusha B Richards aged 71 years.
In Saco May 3 Maria Alvord aged 26 years.
In Skowhegan April 25 Willie H Wyman aged 38 years.
In Sidney May 9 Hiram G Robinson aged 77½ years.
In Thomaston May 6 Alida D Hyler aged 24 years
In West Waterville May 1 Chas L Currier aged 39 years
In Winthrop May 3 Wm R Fairbanks aged 32 years.
In Woolwich May 1 Mrs Esther H Trott aged 70½ years.

New York & New England R. R.

NORWICH LINE. To New York.

Week Days and Sunday.

SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY.

Steamboat Express Trains lv. Boston daily (Sunday included) at 6 00 P. M., connecting at New London 10.00 P. M. with first class steamers "City of New York," "City of Boston," or "City of Lawrence"; arr. at New York 6 00 A. M Returning, lv. Pier 40, North River, New York, at 5 00 P. M., connecting New London at 4 00 A. M. with Express train arr. at Boston 8 00 A. M. Staterooms and Berths secured at Office 205 Washington street, and depot foot of Summer street, Boston. Tickets for sale at the above offices and also at all principal ticket offices in New England.

CHAS. P. CLARK, Gen. Manager. A. C KENDALL, Gen Pass. Agent.

FARMER'S JOB SHOP.

The undersigned takes pleasure to announce to his old customers and others, that he will open a new job and shoeing shop, in connection with his tool and machine business at Pettengill Corner, Augusta. Having procured the services of a first class horse and ox shoer, I expect to give entire satisfaction in every way. The whistle at the machine shop will not be blown. I am nicely fitted up for the repairing or making new parts of mowing or other machines and tools used by farmers, and this class shall receive my personal and special attention. and my prices shall correspond with the times. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. H. HARVEY.

May 10, 1879. 8125

W. B. HUNT,

Dealer in

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

121 Water St., Opposite Post Office. Augusta, Maine.

The largest and best selected stock on the river. 2041

100 DOZEN Red Cherry Currants!

Choice Stock 75 Cents Per Dozen,

For Sale by

KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland, Me. 2125

NORTON'S

Hambletonian!

The grandson of Ryadyk's Hambletonian will stand this season at the stables of the subscribers. N. H. colts by Knox, Drew and Messenger dams prove very superior in size, style and action. Please send for postal card containing terms &c.

H. P. & H. COUSINS, Waterville, Me. May 1, 1879. 8125*

Freedom Notice.

This is to certify that for a valuable cause I, Amaa Jackson, have this day given my son Joseph H. Jackson, aged 20 years, his time during his minority, and shall not claim his wages or pay any debts contracted by him after this date.

Dated at Somerville, Maine, this tenth day of May A. D. 1879. AMASA JACKSON.

Witness: { Ann Jackson. Burkett A. Jackson.

DAIRY FARMS. A description of the Artesian well country, the finest dairy and healthiest section on the globe, sent free. DeLONG & BUMLEY, Gilman, Ill.

Seed Drills & Hand Cultivators For sale. FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me. 7126

GOODWIN'S Hambletonian

This horse is dark bay color, foaled in 1868. Sired by the celebrated Ryadyk's Hambletonian, dam by American Star; weight 1090 lbs; height 15 hands, 1 inch, and for symetry of form, fine development and style, has no peer in the State.

Goodwin's Hambletonian was bred by Elisha Goodwin of Wolfborough, N. H., and was kept by him for his own private use, and was never shown to the public as a trotting horse but once, when after two week's handling and fitting he trotted the 3d quarter in a heat, in 36sec. This horse will make the season at the

WINTHROP HOUSE STABLE,

and those desirous of breeding from this strain of blood (so popular at this time) will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

TERMS, $20 TO WARRANT.

Winthrop, May 12, 1879. P. C. BRADFORD. 25tf

THE IMPORTED

Percheron Norman Stallion ROLAND,

AND THE MORGAN STALLION.

"Mattocks Morgan,"

will make the present season at Riverside Farm, East Baldwin. For further particulars address 3m25 C. P. MATTOCKS, Portland, See Maine Farmer May 3.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

HILL & HOYT are selling out at cost.

Look at our Cash Prices!

Kerosene Oil	15c	Salt Pork	7c
Lard	9	Co Bee	8
Molasses	35a55	Syrup	60
Brooms	15a20	Zinc wash boards	25
Starch	6	Salt, 20lb boxes	30
Baker's Cocoa	38	Soda	6
Hominy	4	Chocolate	38
Soap	4 to 8	Dutch Cheese	75
Cider Vinegar	25	Muscatell Raisins	11
Lamp Chimneys	6	Currants	6
Ool. Tea	35	Halford Sauce	30
Jap. Tea	50	Ginger, per lb	15
Pow'd Sugar	9	Pepper, per qr	9
Crackers, per lb	10	Pimento, per qr	7
Extract Lemon	15	Desiccated Cocoanut	33
Mustard, per lb	30	Mop Handles	20

CANNED GOODS.

Tomatoes	10c	Pears	14c
Corn	13	Apricots	35
Baked Beans	20	Peas	31
Salmon	22	Tripe	20
Spanish Olives	60	Pigs Feet	20

We shall sell all of our goods at cost and less than cost as we shall certainly close out our business by June 1st. Call early as we mean business.

HILL & HOYT, WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME. 2124

Foreclosure of Mortgage.

Whereas Peter Ronco and John York, both of Waterville, in the county of Kennebec, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1877 by their deed of that date, recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, book 312, page 035, conveyed to Walter E. Smiley in mortgage, certain real estate situated in Winslow, in said county of Kennebec, and bounded and described as follows. Beginning at the Northwest corner of land owned by Mrs. A. Wood, thence easterly on the north line of Mrs. A. Wood, to land of L. Starkey, thence southerly on the west line of land of Albert Richardson, to land of E. Hodges, thence westerly on said Hodges' north line and on the north line of land of E. Richardson, thence northerly on the east line of said Richardson to the bounds began at, and being the same premises formerly owned and occupied by D. C. Breed.

And whereas the said Walter E. Smiley on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1877, by his deed of assignment of that date, recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds in book 311, page 525, assigned said mortgage and the notes thereby secured to Elbridge Johnson of Albion in said county. Now therefore the condition of said mortgage having been broken, I, the undersigned, Elbridge John son, by reason thereof hereby claim a foreclosure of said mortgage. ELBRIDGE JOHNSON.

Albion, May 12, 1879. 3t25

Messenger's Notice,

Office of the Sheriff of Kennebec County.

State of Maine, Kennebec as. May 8th, A. D. 1879.

This is to give notice, that on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1879, a warrant in insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec, against the estate of Fernando C. Allen of Mt. Vernon in said county of Kennebec, and adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1879, on which last named date interest on claims is to be computed; that the payment of any debts and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said Debtor, to him or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the court of insolvency to be holden at the Probate office in Augusta, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

WM. H. LIBBY, Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec 2125

WALLINGFORD'S

GARGET CURE

Cures garget in cattle in 3 or 4 days. Farmers and herdsmen, your attention is called to this new and valuable medicine. It is safe, reliable and easily administered. Price 75c a bottle.

We could publish hundreds of testimonials like the following: "One bottle of you Garget Cure given to a cow one year ago that had been troubled with garget two years, and on which I had tried all other remedies, and no use, cured her, and she has shown no symptoms of garget since." [signed]

EDWIN DAY, Kennebunk, Me., March 5, 1878.

3m25 W. W. WHIPPLE & CO, Portland.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS. 1879.

The Philadelphia Lawn Mower!

SEVEN SIZES FOR HAND USE.

Weighing from 32 to 51 pounds.

THREE SIZES FOR HORSE POWER.

For Sale by

KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland, Me.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue with prices. 3125

FOR LAME HORSES.

Patent Eureka Frog Spring. The most complete and successful invention for the relief and cure of lameness in horses ever discovered. Introduced in New York and the Western states, where it has received the unqualified approval of all prominent horsemen. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its merits; proving a complete relief to animals suffering and crippled with tender feet. Sample Set, sent by mail, price 25 cents Shop-rights and Territory for sale. KELLOGG & CO., No. 52 Kilby Street, Boston. 4125

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POTATO PEST POISON of the Hearsey Chemical Works, 3 years in successful use.—Safer and cheaper than Paris Green. not injurious to vegetation or animals, costs only 25cts. per acre destroys currant, cabbage and gooseberry worms. Sent by mail, 1 lb box 30cts, 5 lb box 60 cts. Postage stamps taken. Discount to trade.—Send for circular. JAS. R. DEY, Agent, 114 Nassau Street, New York, P. O. Box 3139. 6t24

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For men and women

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Poetry.

Life is Too Short.

Life is too short to waste
In unavailing tears.
To short to spend in bootless grief,
In coward doubts and fears

Too short to give it up
To pleasure; or to sow
One hour in guilt, to yield at last
Eternity of woe.

Time lags not on its way,
But spans our days in haste;
If life should last a thousand
'Twere still too short to waste.

For, short-lived as we are,
Our pleasures yet, we see,
Vanish soon, they live, indeed,
E'en shorter date than we.

But ever with us here
Bide sorrow, pain and care;
The shortest life is long enough
Its 'lotted grief to bear.

To the old the end is nigh;
To the young far off it seems;
Yet neither should dare to toy with life
Or waste it in idle dreams.

For by each Time's servant waits,
Though not for servant's wage;
And the same worm nibbles the bud of youth
That gnaweth the root of age.

Live, therefore, as he lives
Who earns his share of bliss;
Strive for the prize that Virtue wins,
Life's not too short for this
—*London Reader.*

Our Story Teller.

HIS TRUE LOVE.

BY LIZZIE L. SHAW.

And so, Rosa, I am going away. Before this reaches you, thousands of miles will seperate us, and it will be useless for you to try to trace me. I shall leave property enough to support you and the child, for you have been dear to me, but I never was worthy of you; and now you must forget me. I have tried in vain to conquer my love for Florence Abernethy. My passion for her is the one true love of my lifetime. I cannot give her up, and we are going away together.

The little white-faced woman, holding with trembling hands the blotted paper, read again the cruel letter—the letter from her idolized husband, declaring his love for another, and his resolve to separate himself from his family for that other's sake. It had come hours before; she had read it over and over, and still she sat there pallid, weak, not half comprehending yet the trouble that had come upon her, conscious only that her heart's trust and love had been betrayed, that she had lost the presence to her on earth. The spring sunshine, finding its way through among her callas and geraniums, lay warm across the handsome carpet, her birds caroled lightly in their dainty cage, her baby boy slept soundly in his crib, and outside were all the sweet, soft odors of spring's buds and blossoms, and its countless hymns of gladness, while she sat there in her dumb misery, questioning if this were all true, if she had lived to know her idol false and base, and her life's joy forever vanished, or if she were only in the mazes of a fevered, delirious dream.

She was one of those golden-haired, exquisitely pretty little woman, who seem sent into the world expressly for men to take care of, one who needed to be loved and cared for always, and hitherto she had known no lack of tenderest devotion and affection. Six years before Louis Alston had taken her from the luxurious home of her childhood, where she had known sorrow but by name, to his own elegant residence, just finished and furnished for his bride, and from thier brief, blissful courtship, they had entered on what appeared an almost perfect wedded life. The young merchant was the most attentive of husbands, and Mrs. Alston lived in a scarcely broken dream of happiness. After four years came the tiny stranger asking admittance to both hearts, and then life seemed indeed complete to pretty Rosalie Alston.

But when the little one could barely utter his parental title, Mr. Alston's mien began to change. He ceased to come from his work with the light-hearted smile his wife had learned to expect; he forgot sometimes to kiss the baby boy, of whom he had been so proud; and his manner constanly betrayed a bitter anxiety.

"I must go away, Rosa," he said at last; "some one must go, or our firm shall be ruined, and who can go but me?"

So, for the first time since their bridal-day, they were separated, for he went away hundreds of miles, and she stayed at home with little Lou.

All the long winter months she had waited, lonely, for his coming, and his letters said often, "I shall be with you soon;" but he did not come. He wrote sometimes of brilliant and unlooked-for prosperity in his business, and of the remarable liveliness and cordiality of the society in which he found himself, but she looked in vain for a day named for his return. At last came the terrible letter that told her how he had sinned and fallen, and that they might never meet again.

And all the half-dozen years of their happy wedded life, she had been so sure of his affection, could it be that in this stranger he had found the "one true love" of his life? His picture hung on the wall before her, looking down upon her with the beautiful, dark-blue eyes she had loved to watch; and looking there on that handsome face that was bending now to an ignoble one, on that shapely head so dishonored, she cried out at last, and wept in her agony. And thus they found her in her helpless woe, and kindly hands and voices ministered to her in the fearful hours that followed.

"Do you know," queried a kind-hearted neighbor, a few days later; "do you know what's the matter with Mrs. Alston?"

"She is suffering under severe nervous prostration," answered the doctor's wife, who lived across the way, "and they fear something worse. Joseph was called to see her last night. Mr. Alston has eloped with a young lady of——"

"Dear, dear, what won't men do? But I should never have thought that of Mr. Alston, he always seemed to care so much for his wife. How does she speak of him?—poor little woman."

"She does not talk of him. She told Mrs. Lynde that she had rather see him dead than have him living so dishonored; that is all I have heard."

"Poor little woman. I'm so surprised I can hardly think at all. How could he leave the child? But I must go right over and see if there is anything I can do for her."

Poor Rosalie Alston was not left to feel any lack of friends in her worse than widowhood. Few who knew her failed to offer sympathy and help. There were none who did not censure Louis Alston's heartless conduct. It was remembered how she had been to him from the day he brought her to his home in her girlish loveliness, how careful and fond; and he had not always been loyal to her, now said the watchful world, yet for her sake gossip whispered to her votaries the rumors that Louis Alston's life had not been blameless, for the forsaken wife could not, even now, hear a word spoken against him.

"I would never trouble my head about him again," said one; "I would stop mourning, and let him go."

"I would get a divorce, and marry again," said another.

"He was a scamp, anyway, and she has plenty of money and that dear little boy left," chimed a third.

But to her they spoke gently always, of her loss reverently, as of the dead, for she was beloved by all.

She stayed in the home where he had left her. The roses bloomed by the doorway almost unnoticed; the vines straggled untrained over the porch; the garden lay neglected; the house was quiet always, and the only happy thing about it was baby Lou, who ate and slept and laughed and grew cheerily enough, yet seemed to wonder sometimes why mamma wept when, a half-forgotten face crossing his infantile mind, he called for "Papa."

So the summer passed, and autumn, with its softened sunshine, dying beauty, and weird melodies came, rounding the year since Louis Alston left his home.

A year! The pale woman, standing where he had kissed his pretty wife good-bye, looking so sadly unlike her former self, asked her aching heart how many long, long years like this ere life's hold must be loosed from earth, and the years to come looked dreary indeed.

Once during the winter that followed came a too officious friend, who bade her be comforted.

"I have been where Louis was," said he, "and learned all about the girl he went away with. She is a silly, heartless creature, and people said there was no doubt she would leave Mr. Alston if his health or money should fail. It will be strange if he isn't a poor man before many years go by, for he had become very reckless with his property, and then he will see how much his new love cares for him. He will receive his due reward, and you will be revenged, never fear."

"I do not crave revenge," was the only reply of the true-hearted wife, and in the night watches, she sobbed on her wakeful pillow, "God have pity for him, wherever he is!"

By and by the child sickened, and for a time the mother forgot all else.

"It's only a cold," the good neighbors said; "he'll be well in a day or two." But the little one grew no better. There was a brief, sharp struggle with the Destroyer, then the baby hands fell helpless down, and the sunny life was yielded.

She was alone—poor Rosalie Alston!—with only that sweet dead face and tiny, cold form, and that beautiful pictured face of the absent one—only these left of her treasures. Yet not alone; for nearer to the torn heart came the presence of the Infinite sympathy and love, over the weary, impatient spirit fell something of the peace of that land wherein her babe was safe.

"It's wonderful how she bears her trouble," said the doctor's wife across the way; "such a frail little creature, too."

"Yes, I'm afraid sometimes she'll not be long with us, though," replied the next-door neighbor. "She does not say any thing about Mr. Alston, but I doubt if there is ever a moment when he's out of her mind."

"You don't think she would forgive him if he should come back? She has too much spirit for that."

"She has spirit enough, to be sure; but hers is the true spirit. She has the nobility that forgives the deepest wrongs. She's worth a dozen like Lou Alston, any day."

"Yes, he wrote the truth, surely, when he said he was not worthy of her."

"But I believe his desertion will grieve her life away. She is no more like the pretty rosy girl he brought here than a white violet is like a rose," and the tender-hearted woman wiped her spectacles to take a look over at the tasteful dwelling of the lonely sister-woman, for whom her kind heart ached daily.

"Poor, lonesome child!" she signed. "If Lou Alston thinks he has found a better love than hers, he is mistaken."

There was never an hour of wakefulness, in which she did not remember him. Her soul never lost its longing for him. And the springtime coming again, with its beauty and music, dropped none of the old-time life and joy for her, from its perfumed wings, as it passed, for the snow of chill despair still lay over that year-old grave, where her heart's fondest trust had been laid, and on the turf over that little mound in the village cemetery, so precious to her, the grass had never been green.

"I must go away from here," she thought as the summer deepened. "I must find work to do. I am wasting time and losing energies that might be of use to others. I must go away and see if the world has any place for me."

But one day there came to her door a weird old creature, who called herself a fortune-teller—one of those strange women who gain a livelihood by going about the country begging the privilege of telling "fortunes" for a quarter. Pitying the old woman, Mrs. Alston gave her a seat inside the door. The wandering eyes fell on the handsome painted likeness of Louis Alston that hung on the wall opposite them.

"Is that your husband's picture?" she asked with sudden interest.

"Yes," was the low reply.

"Poor child, poor child!" muttered the woman; and she glanced again sharply at the portrait. Then she turned to the pale wife.

"He isn't happy, now," she said; "he isn't happy now. I've seen that man, and I know he isn't happy now. Maybe he will come back to you;" and refusing to say more, the old woman went her way.

No one could tell whether the stranger spoke truth or falsehood. No one knew where she had been in her wanderings. She might have seen that guilty fugitive. She might thus have learned what she professed to know of him. Rosalie Alston waited there where he had left her, not hoping, only dreaming, of a possible return.

In the autumn came an unexpected summons:

"Will Mrs. Alston come at once to——?" wrote the clergyman who had officiated at her marriage service, from one of the great cities of the land. "A friend lying dangerously ill here would be grateful for her presence."

With trembling hands she made ready for her journey, dread and fear half crushing the hope that had sprung up within her; hope that the unknown friend was that lost one for whom her heart was breaking, fear that she might be mistaken, dread of being too late. The morning train bore her away, and the evening train left her in the city to which she had been called, where she was met by the clergyman who had bidden her come. He was a large-hearted, noble man, and whose sympathies were never deaf to the cries of suffering humanity, and, with supreme pity and gentleness, he unfolded the story he wished her to hear—a story of wrong-doing that had met its just reward—then, when she could bear it, took her to the room where the dying friend lay.

"I found him alone, utterly alone, and ill," he said in conclusion of his narrative; "there was no one near to care for him, and I brought him here to my home. He needs only you now," and he left her alone in the death chamber.

She bent over the pillow of the sick man, over the face of the only man she had loved and his feeble arms reaching upward, clasped her trembling to his bosom. He was true to her to the last, and a throb of almost overwhelming joy thrille I through the clinging shroud of despair numbing her heart, at the thought. She took her place by the bedside, to wait the coming of that other visitant, whose cold hands were even now stretched toward her idol. The long night virgil was scarcely broken by words. The sick man could not talk. There was only a murmured prayer of forgiveness, which was answered by the tenderest, truest assurances of love; there were no reproaches, no unavailing utterances of repentance, and the wife's tears of anguish fell in silence.

"Darling!" he whispered, when the darkness was giving place to dawn.

She laid her white face on the pillow beside his.

"Darling, the moment is at hand. You will be happier when I am gone. I did not know till it was too late to go back, that I had left the one true love of my life; but I was always unworthy of you, my darling, and God is merciful to you and me in letting me die. By and by, when you forget, you will be happier."

And quietly, with her hand in his, his last breath on her lips, he died.

For Husbands.

Don't think when you have won a wife that you have also won a slave. Don't think that your wife has less feeling than your sweetheart. Her relation to you is changed, not her nature Don't think that you can dispense with all the little civilities of life toward her on marrying. She appreciates those things quite as much as other women. Don't be grufl and rude at home. Had you been that sort of a fellow before marriage, the probabitities are that you would be sewing your own buttons still. Don't make your wife feel that she is an incumbrance on you by giving grudgingly. What she needs give as cheerfully as if it were a pleasure so to do. She will feel better, and so will you. Don't meddle in the affairs of the house under her charge. You have no more right to be poking your nose into the kitchen than she has to walk into your place of business and give directions to your employers. Don't find fault with her extravagance in ribbons, etc., until you have shut down on cigars, tobacco, beer, etc. Don't leave your wife at home to nurse the children on the score of economy, while you bolt down toast at nights, to see the show or spend a dollar on billiards. Don't bolt your supper and hurry off to spend the evenings lounging around away from your wife. Before marriage you couldn't spend your evenings enough with her. Don't prowl in the loafing resorts till midnight, wasting your time in culpable idleness, leaving your wife lonely at home to brood over your neglect and her disappointment. Don't think that board and clothes are sufficient for all a wife does for you. Don't caress your wife in public and snarl and growl at her in private. Don't wonder that your wife is not as cheerfull as she used to be, when she labors from early morn till late at night to pander to the comfort and caprice of a selfish man, who has not soul enough to appreciate her.

A Gentleman's Rebuke.

Gen. Washington was dignified in manner and speech. He exacted appropriate consideration for himself and his position; but he exhibited a trait rare among men of high station—he was always considerate towards his associates. An anecdote illustrates this high-bred courtesy, and also his tender sympathy.

Stoping one day during the war at a house in New Jersey, he found there a wounded officer. The man was confined to bed, and was so feeble that the least noise agitated him. Washington spoke in such a low tone, and while at dinner was so quiet, as to influence his officers to a similar consideration for the wounded man.

When he had dined he left the room, and the officers, unrestrained by his presence, forgot in their hilarity the poor sufferer. Suddenly the door opened quietly, and Washington entered on tip-toe, walked to the mantle, took a book, and without uttering a word, quietly retired.

The delicate suggestion, too courteous for a hint, was not lost. It was followed by a considerate quietness.

Wit, Humor and Pleasantries.

—A relief society—A gang of pickpockets.

—A water course—A series of temperance lectures.

—Birds are not noted for courage, but many of them die game.

—"Low bedsteads, that burglars cannot crawl under," are advertised out West.

—Picture frames are not always hung on account of their gilt, any more than men.

—Dancing-masters seldom have any money, but they are always taking steps to raise some.

—Reckless of orthography, an impassioned swain wrote, "Mary, I love the well." She replied that she was glad he didn't drink liquor.

—The meanest man lives in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He stole all the wood his neighbor's wife had sawed and split during the day, and then invited her husband over to spend the evening.

—A divine passing a fashionable church, on which a new spire was being erected, was asked how much higher it was to be. "Not much: that congregation don't own much higher in that direction.'

—A young man who was kicked of the front doorsteps while endeavoring to serenade his girl, by her enraged papa, was too cautious to call him an old pirate, but he didn't hesitate to designate him as a free-booter.

—Teacher—"Can you multiply together concrete numbers?" (They appear uncertain.) Teacher—"What will be the product of forty apples multiplied by six pounds of beef?' Small boy, triumphantly—"Mince pies'"

—Pete, of Memphis, was a great exhorter in camp-meeting, and always concluded his exhortation by saying that whenever the Lord called for him he was ready to go So darkey Sam, to prove Pete's sincerity, called one night and knocked at Pete's door. "Who dat?' shouted Pete. "De Lord," responded Sam. "What de Lord want?' asked Pete. "Come for Pete," answered Sam. "Oh!" returned Pete, "dat darkey moved from Memphis nigh on tree year ago."

—An Irishman, in describing America, said: "I am told that you moight roll England thru it, an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside that ye moight dround ould Ireland in; and as for Scotland' ye moight stick it in a corner an' ye'd never be able to find it out, except it moight be by the smell of its whisky."

—Lady (to French governess:) "I am shocked to find that my daughter has been receiving letters in French from a young man." Governess: "Pardon, madame. It is only my little ruse to cheat mam'selle into study. When she would reply to an unknown lover—a Frenchman, mon Dieu—how quickly she will learn my language!"

—At a Charity Ball in Paris a very well-dressed young man addressed a lady by saying, "This is the second time to-day I have had the pleasure of seeing you." "And where was the first time?" asked the lady. "Oh, I had the pleasure of dressing your hair a few hours since."

—"Here," said a farmer in Syracuse, as he exhibited a broken jar to the manufacturer, split from top to bottom. Perhaps you can explain the phenomenon." "Oh, yes, I can," was the reply, "the butter was stronger than the jar."

—A Single-Minded country-woman applied at one of the stations on the Fife line the other day for a ticket for Glasgow. Said the spruce young clerk, "Return or single?" "Na, na," replied the worthy woman; "nane o' yer singles here. I'm married woman."

—A Minister who was speaking quite loud saw a woman leaving the church with a crying babe, and thereupon exclaimed: "Your baby don't disturb me, madam." "That isn't it, sir," she replied; "you disturb the baby." Of course, every effect must have a cause.

Husband and Wife.

My wife is not a socalled woman's rights *man*; but she does believe in respecting and protecting woman's rights. Now, the occasion of he' soul's being stired in this. She has been reading in one of our papers a story—one, she says, of the common kind—which represents that a married woman is, by virtue of her possession, bound to be cheerful and happy at home, as well as abroad; that she is bound to greet her husband, when he comes home tired, cross and perplexed, with smiles and sunshine. Now, my wife is of the opinion that there are two sides to this question, and thinks that some one should present the other side. She wants to know what right a man has to go home cross and remain cross until he is coaxed and petted into good nature by the woman who, as his wife, is obliged to remain at home, perhaps, all the time, through cares which are as much his as hers. My wife is of Biglow's opinion—what is sauce for goose is sauce for gander; and, hence, she thinks that some one should be employed to write a word of advice to the men, telling them that, if they wish to retain the angel or the angelic spirit which they married, they ought to do their fretting before the world, and not at home. She says: Tell them, if they would have sunshine about the house, to deport themselves as sunbeams, not as clouds. My wife is of the opinion that men are in duty bound to take a little more responsibility upon themselves as regards making a pleasant home. But then, she says, what does the average man care about home? It is only a place for him to eat, drink, and dress in. Home! She says that it would be well for young ladies in those days of sweet converse before marriage to ask the would-be husband what his idea of a home is. Possibly, if this were done, there would be less cases of those scandalous divorces which are now so common. The fact is, looking upon this question from a woman's position, my wife has reached the conclusion that a true home is not made except by the united efforts of the two whose interests are as one. The wife alone cannot make a home, neither the husband alone; but both, working for the accomplishment of this high aim, shall gain their object. She says: Ask the discontented men who have so much fault to find with the way their homes are conducted—did you ever talk to your wife and come to an understanding as to how things should be managed, and then did you faithfully perform your part? Have you expressed as much charity for your wife as you have exacted of her for yourself? In fact, have you done as you would be done by? Now, straws show which way the wind blows, and so these few pointed questions show that women, after all, possibly may not be altogether to blame for unpleasantness in the family. Certainly we cannot too seriously consider any of the questions which pertain to home economy, as home life is or should be the fountain of social religion, political and national life. Make our homes pure, pleasant and instructive of good, and it shall be good for all to have a home. When men sing, "There is no place like home," it is too often with them an ideal home, when it should be and might be a real, if as men would bear their burdens as patiently as women bear theirs. —*Methodist.*

Trust.

Life would be impractical unless it were the primary rule to believe what is told us. There is not a single relation in adult life in which we are not compelled to depend upon the word of another—of a husband, a wife, a friend, an agent. We believe certain things representing them—in their honor, their chastity, their kindness and faithfulness. To what kind of condition would life be reduced if we apply to these matters "the universal duty of questioning all that we believe?" In some, at all events, of these relations, it may be observed, it is in the nature of the case impossible that we should have "sufficient evidence" for our belief. It is an unquestionable fact that many a man who has been trusted, and who has for years borne an unexceptional character, has proved faithless; and it is quite impossible I can be sure upon grounds of evidence respecting any particular man that he is incapable of this baseness. But the first condition of a genuine and honest friendship is to believe this, to refuse to entertain a doubt of it, and, if need be, to uphold a friend's honor until he is absolutely proved dishonorable. With respect to trust exercised is commercial relations, it might perhaps be said that it is a mere application of the principal of probabilities. As a matter of experience, if customers are trusted, the majority of them will fulfil their engagements. It may be doubted whether tradesmen really do act in practice on this mere calculation of probabilities; at all events the principle does not apply to the other relations of life just referred to. It would be an insult to a friend to say you trusted and loved him because you thought it more probable he was true than that he was false. He expects from you, as the primary condition of true friendship, that you believe firmly concerning him that of which you cannot possibly have certain evidence.—*Selected.*

☞A poor vine dresser of Burgundy drew from a lottery a prize of $90,000. Thaukfully he gave $10,000 for the building of a church in his native village. and then, with his family, he went to Paris, where, in one year, he spent the remainder of his money. He then returned to his village and became sexton of his church.

Young Folks' Column.

Shadows

Baby's afraid of the shadows,
The shadows grim and tall,
Which the firelight, bright and ruddy,
Sends dancing upon the wall.

How can he know poor baby,
(He is not so wise as you
Who know they are *only shadows,*)
What fearful thing it may do?

But now one is coming toward him,
Taller than all the rest,
And baby, half laughing, half crying,
Hides his face in his mother's breast.

The dreadful shadow stoops towards him,
And takes him up in his arms,
And baby finds his own father
The cause of all his alarms.

We are all children like baby,
And afraid of the shadows tall,
Which rise like spectres before us,
Or across our pathway fall.

We forget whose hand controls them,
But when the last, darkest come,
May that dear Hand guide us through them
To the light of our Father's home.

Freddie's Aunts and Uncles.

The sun shone brightly, the birds had come home from the South, and sang of what they had seen there.

Tip, in his cage upon the porch, sang, too, but all he could tell of was the long winter, the snow upon the ground, the sunshine creeping through the frosty window, the snapping of the fires, the play of the children, the buzz of the machine and the beautiful calla lily that bloomed all winter long.

Freddie, sitting upon the steps, felt as glad as the little birds that spring had come, for all winter long he had been shut indoors. Next winter he expected to be a big man, and wear boots and wade in the snow.

John was making a garden; pretty little mounds of earth, in which he planted tiny seeds, that he told Freddie would grow into great plants, and bear peas and beans and other good things to eat.

Freddie thought he would make a garden, too. He told Dody, who gave a jump of joy and rattled her beans, which was the way Dody always laughed. Freddie sat her upon the fence where she could look on, and went to work.

First he tried to tuck his pants into his shoes, like John's, but Freddie's pants only came to his knees, and he could not stand up when they were tucked in, so he had to let them go. He got three sticks, a hoe, a shovel and a rake, you know. Then he dug and dug, until the dirt got angry and flew up in his face, which made Dody laugh so that she fell off the fence; then she choked, and one of the beans came out of the hole in her nose. Freddie picked it up and planted it, so he could raise beans enough to keep her supplied all next winter. Folks who have children must provide for them, you know.

Little stones got in Freddie's shoes and made his toes very cross, and his hands looked as if they hadn't been washed for a month, but the garden was lovely.

Three large beds and one little crib, in which Freddie was going to plant a baby potato.

But all at once the sheets and quilts began to stir, and Freddie stopped patting it smooth and jumped back.

"Somebody tickin' in dere! Somebody sleep in my crib!"

Away flew the dirt, and soon a little black head with bright eyes peeped out, and two little black arms came out, and pulled and tugged until the whole little thing was out, and looked at Freddie and said, but not out loud:—

"You've put your crib right over my house, and smashed it all in!"

Then there was more kicking and tugging, the pillows flew on the ground, and the spread slid off, until the little bed was all stirred up, and many more little black things crept out, shaking off the dirt, looking very anxious.

"Gracious me," said Freddie, "If I haven't been knockin' in my ants' house! Wonder where ee uncles is."

Did the an's sit down and cry, as one little boy did when the baby knocked down his block-house?

No; they went right to work carrying away dirt and sand, working so fast that all Freddie could see were little black heads and legs running here and there. At last the door was cleared—a little round hole that led to the house, way down stairs in under the ground.

Into the kitchen ran Freddie.

"Mamma, some bread and 'lasses for anty, please."

"Aunt who?" asked mother.

"Aunts and uncles all tired out and hungry."

A nice little piece of bread and molasses Freddie laid over the door of the ants' house. Soon one little creature came up and tasted, then hurried head first down to tell the rest. Up they all came, biting off pieces as big as themselves and carrying it down the hall, through many other passages and rooms, into their pantry. There they stored it all away, and very rich and happy the whole ant family felt.

And as Dody and Freddie went in to dinner, they talked it over and concluded to let the ants keep the crib, and feed them every day. "The uncles, to," said Freddie. —*Companion.*

Little Benny's Little Fishes.

A Little Story for Little Boys.

Little Benny had come up to his grandfather's in the country.

He thought it was always summer in the country.

But it was the middle of April, and it *snowed* the very next day after he came.

Benny stood at the window watching the large flakes of snow coming down, lighting on the tops of the spires of grass, and all over the little twigs and boughs of the shrubbery and trees, and he 'most cried, because he wanted to go fishing, and he thought "peoples" didn't go fishing when it snowed.

Then he wished he had brought his sleigh and his mittens.

But before he had done thinking about that, out came the sun, which so "s'prised" the large downy snow-flakes that every one of them ran away and hid.

Those which could, run right down into the ground, to come up flowers by-and-by, and some which had lighted on the stone walk and stones and could not get into the ground, flew up into the sky to come down in showers "which bring forth May-flowers."

Aunt Gertrude told him all about that, so Benny did not after all cry about the snow.

After the snow was all gone, Benny had on his rubber-boots and warm coat; and his Aunt Gerty bent a pin into a fish-hook and fastened it to the end of a thread, and hung that at the end of a long stick, and he started off alone to fish in a little shallow brook near by.

If there had been any other children at Benny's grandfather's, they would have gone too, but there weren't, and that is why Benny had to go alone.

In a few minutes he came back, and said he did not like the looks of the long fishes, but there were some of the little round ones and that was the best kind, and he wanted grandmother's new tin water-dipper.

When he returned the next time he had a lot of little black "pollywogs," and he had held the dipper so tight to him that the water had slopped, slopped, slopped, all down his clothes. Aunt Gerty never scolded him one bit, but put on dry clothes, and grandmother gave him a large soup tureen to put his "little round black fish" in.

They seemed to like their new home, for they wiggled about, never stopping to rest, and all the time growing larger and larger, and eating more and more.

After about four weeks' time, they all had each two tiny fore feet and legs, and in a day or two after, some hind feet and legs made their appearance.

In a few more days their long tails, which had been to each a rudder, dropped off, and Benny had some beautiful little frogs and toads, not much larger than the end of his thumb.

Some of them died in a few days, and Aunt Gerty said it was because they were toads and must live out of water; so she built a beautiful little bridge above a pile of stones right in the soup tureen, and the little toads lived on the bridge and stones, but the frogs lived in both places.

The days had grown warm and sunny, and Benny had too many out-door amusements to want to keep his little family (so unexpectedly cast upon his care,) so he took them back to the brook.

They grew to be fine large frogs before the summer was over, and croaked equal to the best.

The toads hopped back to the garden, and repaid all Benny's care and kindness by eating up all the bugs and insects which would otherwise have been troublesome.

☞Little Herbert had been forbidden to go out of the yard. One day he found the gate open, and after hesitating a few moments, shut and fastened it. At night, thinking no one had seen him, he told of it. "Papa, somebody left that gate wide open to-day, and temptationed me to go out into the lot; but I asked Jesus to help me and He did, and I did not go, but just shut the gate up so tight I could not open it again." If other children and older persons who are "temptationed," will ask Jesus to help them, they will save themselves much trouble.

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ANNUAL FAIR FOR 1879.
(Time and place to be named hereafter.)
COLT STAKES.—Entries to close July 15th.
Stake for Foals of 1876 —Each entry to pay $25; $10. payable July 15th, balance September 1st. The Society will add $10 to each starter in the race, to go to the second colt. Mile heats, best two in three to harness.
Stake for Foals of 1877.—Same fees and conditions. Half mile heats and repeat to harness.
Stakes for Foals of 1878 —Each entry to pay $15; $5 payable July 15th, balance September 1st. The Society will add $5. to each starter, to go to the second colt Half mile heats and repeat to harness.
Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary of the above society, in sealed envelopes, giving the color, marks, sex, and pedigree if known and accompanied by the fee of $10 or $5.
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Satisfactory certified evidence of the measurement of land and weight of crop shall be furnished to said secretary.
Specimen beets shall be exhibited at the State Fair by each person competing.
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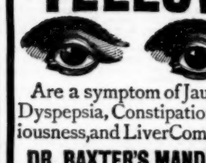
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